Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 145 No. 9 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — February 28, 1944

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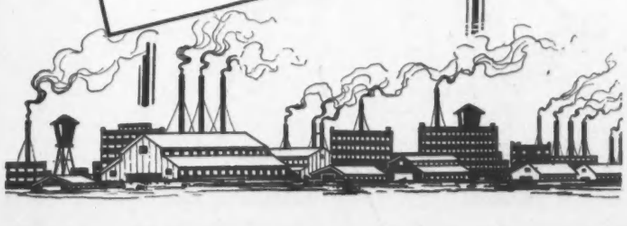

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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

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Cartel Substitutes Proposed by Biddle

A preview of the postwar aims of the United States on cartels and monopolies in international commerce was given by Attorney-General Francis Biddle in an address February 23 at the annual dinner of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association.

Foreseeing the problems of the American businessman magnified many times if government-sanctioned cartel practices in Europe are to persist after the War. Mr. Biddle outlined a pattern for postwar trade and commerce embracing the following:—

1. Publication of all private agreements, both domestic and foreign, concerning the foreign trade or commerce, except trade secrets.
2. Make the fruits of axis research over the last ten years available to the industry of the world. This research was in reality government financed and is now being used against us, he said, and the people of the world are paying for this research by their war contributions in order to produce weapons and material to meet it.
3. German industry should not be allowed to retain the domination over European industry which it acquired during the war, and measures should be explored to see if it is not possible to establish German industry itself on a less monopolistic basis—breaking up of I. G. Farbenindustrie.
4. We should be interested and stand ready to help in any program which may assist the thawing out of productive capacity which is no longer economically useful and the development in its place or enterprise which can compete. At the end of the war the development of new synthetic products will change enormously the value of both raw materials and other synthetic products, and it must be recognized that producers will hesitate to convert their plants to other operations if the conversion would require an acceptance of the fact that their present capital values are inflated.
5. We should explore the possibilities of creating some forum in which can be heard the complaints of consumers against payment of monopoly prices for

—*Continued on page 39*

Chemicals in Postwar Era to Be Discussed

The postwar outlook for the chemical industry will be surveyed at a symposium to be held in connection with the 107th meeting of the American Chemical Society in Cleveland, April 3 to 7.

The topics include financial problems of the transition period, the outlook for foreign trade in chemicals, the need for more intensive research, the prospect for new engineering developments, the enhanced importance of technical progress to management, and trends in professional education.

The chairman will be Dr. Lawrence W. Bass, director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation, which is affiliated with the New England Council in Boston. Ralph E. Flanders, president of Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., and chairman of the research committee of the committee for Economic Development, will deliver an address on "Technology and Industrial Management."

D. M. Sheehan, comptroller of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St.

—*Continued on page 34*

Chemical Workers Show Increase

Hourly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields increased 6.8 percent between November, 1943, and December, 1942, according to data reported by the Secretary of Labor. These workers' weekly earnings showed an increase of 1.1 percent, with an average of $42.26. This compared with an average of $35.61 for all non-durable goods manufacturing.

December - November comparisons

—*Continued on page 34*

Mining Engineers Install Fulton as President

Technical developments within the fields of mining and metallurgy supplied the theme of discussion at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical

© Bachrach

Chester A. Fulton

Engineers held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, February 20 to 24.

Chester Alan Fulton of the Southern Phosphate Corporation, this city, was formally installed as president of the Institute. He succeeds Prof. C. H. Mathewson of Yale University.

The Charles F. Rand Memorial Medal was presented to Cornelius F.

—*Continued on page 34*

Medical Care Policy Conference Scheduled

The National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of medical care has scheduled another professions-industries national conference for March 8, in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

This is pursuant to a resolution adopted at the annual meeting last November authorizing procedure with efforts designed to:—

(a) Encourage the medical profession to active participation in the development of plans and the more general use of existing facilities to provide for easy payment of insurance against unusual or prolonged illness;

(b) Educate the people to the importance, nature and value of prepayment facilities, within the framework of principles approved by the medical profession, now available for meeting the costs of unusual illness;

(c) Investigate conditions relating to and inform industry concerning the principles underlying sound participation with employees in prepayment

—*Continued on page 52*

World Opium Poppy Cultivation Control Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

A proposal that the United States sound out the governments of all the opium-producing countries on taking immediate steps to control and limit the growth of the opium poppy and the production of opium and its derivatives to the amount actually required for strictly medicinal and scientific purposes was made in the House February 21 by Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota.

In a resolution (H. J. Res. 241), Mr. Judd urged that Congress express its conviction that the war ought not to be an occasion for permitting expansion and spreading of the opium traffic, but rather an opportunity for completely eliminating it.

Industry Reconversion Control Nears Showdown in Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

Control over basic government policy on reconversion of industry to peacetime operations upon the conclusion of the war—whether t be lodged in the hands of the executive branch of the government or in Congress—was forcing its way to an early showdown in the senate, where plans were being laid February 24 to proceed with consideration of legislation for establishment of an Office of Demoblization answerable directly to Congress.

The bill (S. 1730) was introduced February 22 by Senators Walter F. George of Georgia and James E. Murray of Montana, following the issuance February 19 by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes of the Postwar Planning report of Bernard Baruch and John Hancock calling upon the War Production Board and the armed services to begin immediate work on an "X-ray reconversion plan" to be put into effect as soon as Germany is defeated.

The long-awaited Baruch report places policy control in the White House, although ccling upon Congress at the same time for a portfolio of new laws to assist in reconversion. The George-Murray bill, while empowering the President to appoint the War Demobilization Director, makes him subject to confirmation by the senate every two years.

Principal recommendations of the Baruch report include:—

Creation in the OWM of a "work director" to establish government policies for the handling of veterans and

—*Continued on page 36*

Tax Bill Veto Killed by Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

The revenue bill for 1944, estimated to raise $2,300,000,000, largely from increased excise taxes, was enacted into law by the senate February 25, which followed the action of the house in overriding a vigorous veto of the measure sent to Congress earlier in the week by President Roosevelt. It was the first time in history that any President had vetoed a tax bill. The senate vote was 72 to 14.

As a result of the action of the two legislative bodies a tax of 20 percent on toilet preparations sold at retail, 15 percent on local telephone service, 15 percent on transportation fares, and $9 a gallon on distilled spirits becomes effective April 1.

Provision is made for a drawback of $6 a gallon on distilled spirits used for certain non-beverage products, and claims may be filed for the drawback at the time the alcohol is "used" in such manufacture instead of when "sold or otherwise transferred for use for other than beverage purposes." Regulations covering the drawback provisions of the law are now in preparations and are expected to be issued shortly by the Bureau of the Internal Revenue.

Paint Sales Data Compiled by F.T.C.

Federal Trade Commission has transmitted to Congress a report presenting data collected in its study of the methods and costs of distributing three classes of building materials, paints and varnishes, portland cement and lumber. The report describes reports descriptive of the methods and channels of distribution in the paint industry, obtained from manufacturers representing approximately 33 percent of the sales for 1939. Sales, in large part by the manufacturers' own sales organizations, were made to independent wholesalers and retailers, department and variety stores, chain stores, public and private institutions, large industrial users and others. Fifty-seven of the reporting companies stated that their entire production was sold under their own brand name. Only six sold 50 percent or more of their production under private brands.

Southern Paint Technicians to Meet

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its annual meeting in the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 16 and 17. The entire program will be devoted to the discussion of technical and production problems. The meeting will be featured by a detailed inspection of the club's test fence, with discussion of the development of a "Primer for Southern Yellow Pine." The exposures range from 2 to 2½ years.

Protective Coating Needs Supplied

Manufacturers of both industrial finish and trade sales type paints have been giving the public adequate and substantial coatings despite wartime restrictions, B. M. Belcher, chief of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Unit of the War Production Board's Chemical Division, told the sixtieth anniversary meeting of the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in the Parker house, Baston, Mass., February 23. Mr. Belcher said:—

We have been interested lately in trade journal discussions about the degradation of the quality of trade sales paints which a few manufacturers have claimed is underway. The WPB Protective Coatings Section is interested in this situation, particularly where some of our orders, such as M-332 on linseed oil, are blamed for some of the supposed degradation. We wonder what good can come of such discussion.

We wonder, for example, just what is meant by "degradation of quality"? Is durability or protection of the surface the principal factor in connection with quality, or can such other factors as hiding and whiteness, gloss and drying be considered in connection with quality?

The changing raw material situation which started prior to the war has forced the paint formulator to constantly alter the formulation of his various lines. A lack of certain resins and oils has constantly changed the characteristics of paints. The present non-availability of colors will further affect the paint situ-

—*Continued on page 62*

Paint Priorities Violations Found

OPD Washington Bureau

Investigators have discovered flagrant violations of WPB priorities regulations by smaller paint manufacturers, the War Production Board said last week. These have resulted in wholesale diversion of critical raw materials from military to non-essential civilian uses, it was said. A WPB official told the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting that there would be "plenty of some critical materials if the black market were wiped out."

Members of the committee advised WPB officials that one Detroit firm had advertised openly that it was devoting its "entire allotment of materials to autobody finishes," an end use not classified as essential. The principal materials being diverted are resins and certain solvents, which are in extremely short supply, officials said.

Cosmetic Preservatives Warning Issued by FDA

OPD Washington Bureau

Cosmetic manufacturers were warned by the Food and Drug Administration February 24 to refrain from the use of mercurial preservatives in their preparations unless it can be conclusively proved that the use of such materials is harmless. The Administration said that it is far from convinced that adequate evidence of harmlessness is available, but left the door open to the manufacturers to show otherwise. The views of the Administration were expressed in the following letter:—

We have . . . an inquiry in regard to the use of phenylmercuric borate or benzoate in cosmetic preparations. You mention concentrations of 1:10,000 (100 p.p.m.) and 1:20,000 (50 p.p.m.).

Frankly the prospect of having millions of women use daily fairly large

—*Continued on page 57*

Medical Supplies Surplus Faces Gov't

OPD Washington Bureau

Approximately $100,000,000 of medical supplies, consisting of both drugs and health equipment, has been accumulated and classified as surplus material by the War Department and may soon be turned over to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for disposal. No decision has been reached as yet, however, on plans for disposing the material.

Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, who has been called in to conferences on the matter, said that it was his understanding that the government's policy is to sell the supplies prior to reconversion of industry to peacetime operations.

Mr. Frailey said he has pointed out to officials, however, that the drug manufacturing industry is in a different position from that of most other industries in that it did not convert over to war production but only expanded its operations to meet the needs of the armed forces along with civilian needs.

He said that he has expressed the fear to the officials if the materials are placed in the channels of domestic trade, it may lead to serious repercussions on production and employment by making it impossible for some manufacturers to continue operations in the face of the competition that would be met from the surplus materials in the domestic market.

Mr. Frailey has suggested to the officials the possibility of working out some program making the materials available to China relief organizations, American Red Cross and the United Nations' Relief or similar organizations for use abroad.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 25, 1944	Feb. 18, 1944	Feb. 26, 1943
138.2	**138.2**	**135.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Nothing extraordinary marked the trading or the views in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. Price changes were few and scattered over their customary fields, acetone being the only stranger, and that only in a relative sense.

The weight of the price changes was in the upward direction but was not enough to move the general average. The essential oils average was raised to 9 percent above the corresponding 1943 level.

The influence of warmish weather in the East got a bit of competition from the Pacific coast storm, insofar as agricultural markets are concerned. These continue to assume new importance.

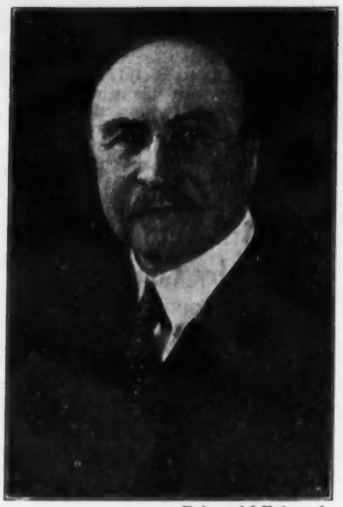
Obituaries

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland, inventor of bakelite, died in a sanitarium in Beacon, N. Y., February 23. He was eighty years of age.

Born in Ghent, Belgium, Dr. Baekeland received a B.S. in 1882 from the University of Ghent, which institution two years later awarded him a natural science doctorate.

After seven years of teaching chemistry at the University of Ghent and at the Higher Normal School in Bruges, Dr. Baekeland came to the United States in 1889 and soon afterward invented the photographic printing paper, forming in 1893 the Nepera Chemical Company, which marketed the paper under the name of 'Velox.' Dr. Baekeland sold the company to the Eastman



Underwood & Underwood

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland

Kodak Company for a large sum of money, using the money to convert a stable in Yonkers, N. Y., into a laboratory, and after years of research emerged in 1906 with the discovery of bakelite, the constituents of which were phenol and formaldehyde.

In 1910, Dr. Baekeland founded the General Bakelite Company, later the Bakelite Corporation. Dr. Baekeland served as president of the Bakelite Corporation until his retirement in 1939, when the corporation was purchased by the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

In the first World War Dr. Baekeland was a member of the Naval Consulting Board and the Nitrate Supply Commission, and in 1917 chairman of the committee on patents of the National Research Council. He was president of the American Chemical Society, 1924, and was also a former president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the American Electrochemical Society.

Both the W. H. Nichols and the Willard Gibbs medals were awarded to him by the American Chemical Society, and he received the Chandler Medal from Columbia University, the William Perkin Medal from the Society of Chemical Industry, the John Scott Medal of the Franklin Institute,

—*Continued on page 57*

Import Price Rule To Be Discussed

Importers, distributors and retailers of imported goods today were invited by the Office of Price Administration to an open meeting in New York City on March 1 for discussion of changes being made to the maximum import price regulation.

The meeting will be held in the Hotel McAlpin, starting at 2 p.m., and will be of particular interest to import-brokers and to agents of foreign sellers. A question-and-answer period will be included in the program. William E. Dunkman, price executive of OPA's export-import price branch in Washington, will preside, and other officials of OPA also will be present.

Coke By-Products Output

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended February 19 indicate the following outputs of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,754,520
Benzol	gals.	3,998,070
Coaltar	gals.	15,606,370
Creosote oil	gals.	825,408
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,741,095
Phenol	lbs.	232,146
Toluol	gals.	799,614
Xylol	gals.	180,558

WMC Essential Chemical Activities List Revised

A revised list of essential activities in the chemical and allied industries was issued by the War Manpower Commission February 25. The list serves as a general guide upon which manpower programs for allocating labor the different needs are based. The employment-stabilization programs of WMC set forth the conditions under which workers may transfer from job to job, the conditions varying in accordance with whether or not the worker has been or is currently employed in an essential activity. The list is used by United States Employment Service offices in determining the essentiality of the worker's employment. Selective Service boards use the list in reviewing requests for occupational deferment.

Essential activities in the production of chemicals and allied products are listed as follows:—

Industrial organic chemicals: Coal and petroleum crudes, coaltar intermediates, dyes, color lakes and toners, explosives and components of explosives, synthetic fibers, synthetic rubbers, plastics materials, non-coaltar intermediates and solvents and miscellaneous organic chemicals, gum and wood chemicals, plasticizers, rubber chemicals, and tanning extracts.

Drugs, medicines, and insecticides: Drug grinding, crude botanical drugs, botanical drugs, derivatives, and synthetic equivalents, biological products, drugs of animal origin, pharmaceuticals for use in proprietary remedies and prescriptions, insecticides, fungicides, fumigants, rodenticides, and laboratory animals for biological and pharmaceutical experimentation.

Heavy inorganic chemicals: Acids, alkalies, carbonates, and miscellaneous heavy chemicals.

Industrial, fine industrial and related inorganic chemicals: Inorganic compounds.

Fertilizer materials: Nitrogenous, phosphatic, and potassic fertilizer materials, mixed fertilizers, organic nitrogeous materials, and agricultural liming materials.

Paints, varnishes, pigments, and allied products: Color pigments, ester gums and resins, thinners, paint driers, wood fillers and whiting.

Compressed and liquified gases: Gaseous hydrocarbons, elemental and non-hydrocarbon gases.

Vegetable and animal oils and fats: Animal oils and fats, vegetable oils.

Miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products: Bleaching compounds, boiler treating compounds, catalysts, chemical cotton pulp, emulsifiers, matches oil treating compounds, photographic and pharmaceutical gelatin, synthetic resin adhesives and glue, analytical reagents, water treating compounds, and wetting agents, including sulfonated oils.

Fire works, pyrotechnics, and flares are included with ammunition in group 4; salt and crude sulphur in group 11, and magnesium metal in group 12.

Paint Merchants Clinic Inaugurated

A Paint Merchants Clinic, in which dealers, salesmen, contractors and manufacturers will consider problems of management, credit and merchandising in the metropolitan New York area, was inaugurated by the trade sales committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association February 24. Nearly 300 members of the four groups attended the first session and voted to hold clinics at sixty-day intervals, as a means of examining industry practices and developing sales, profits and service to the public.

Pent-up purchasing power, repainting and maintenance needs and competition from other industries were cited by the speakers as reasons for coordinated activity by all branches of the paint and painting industry.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 145, No. 9, February 28, 1944. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1944, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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Bids Wanted

Baking Soda:—2,900 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement No. PSC-1844, opening March 6.

Calcium Hypochloride:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 180-44, opening March 3.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington (25; invitation 341, opening March 2.

Laboratory Supplies:—General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Medical Section, Washington (25); circulation 1124, opening February 28.

Parting Compound:—4,000 pounds, Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington (4); schedule 5195, opening February 28.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

President Roosevelt's control over Congress is today at its lowest ebb of the twelve years he has been in office. The seriousness of his break with the legislators in his veto of the tax bill cannot be minimized and from now until the November political elections he will face the strongest kind of opposition on all legislation of a domestic nature that is subject to complaint of pressure groups.

What Congress has done, in effect, is to reassert its independence of the executive branch of the government, and the repercussions this might have on such vital issues as price-control and postwar planning cannot be discounted. The price-control law expires June 30, and while Congress undoubtedly will re-enact it, the new law can certainly be expected to be weaker than that now on the statute books—and the price agency will be forced to yield to demands of the pressure groups for higher profits.

The thought that Congress may pass another tax bill this year isn't receiving the slightest consideration. The fact is that most of the talk is in the direction of postponing all further tax legislation, except that of simplification of the tax returns, until the end of the war. Demands for greater economy in government, on the other hand, can be expected to stiffen, as well as sentiment for a stronger law to control strikes.

Congress has taken Mr. Roosevelt's abandonment of the "New Deal" characterization of his administration literally. Congress now is rowing its own boat.

Linseed Oil Cut Looms

Present thinking among officials of the War Food Administration is not to continue the 70 percent linseed oil quota for paints and varnishes after the end of the current quarter, but to go back to the 60 percent allowance until there is some improvement in the linseed oil supply situation.

Irrespective of what the paint industry might think, WFA officials do not find any material improvement in linseed oil supplies. The increase in the quota for the first quarter was granted in order to enable the industry to improve its paint inventory position to meet the Spring demand.

Rye Short on Alcoholicity

Plans of the government to have rye substituted for corn and wheat as a source of industrial alcohol have flopped, according to the latest information. But experiments are still continuing with the use of granular rye flour and there are some hopes that this may work out satisfactorily. At least one report of a preliminary nature looks favorable and plant-scale experiments are to be conducted.

Tests made with the rye itself, however, have shown that it is not a desirable grain for producing alcohol—in spite of its whisky potentiality. Members of the WPB Industrial Alcohol Advisory Committee have estimated that the use of rye in their mashes up to 25 percent of the total mash would reduce the alcohol production as much as 10 percent. The alcohol situation is much too tight to allow any such loss of war production from the facilities.

Alcohol From Potatoes

Government officials aren't saying much about it publicly, but they are working on a plan to use potatoes as a source of industrial alcohol. WPB is inclined to laugh the idea off, but down at WFA there is a strong feeling of optimism that they can kill two birds with one stone—provide a much needed addition to the store of alcohol and at the same time wipe out some of the overhanging potato surplus. They are making definite moves in this direction.

The plan is to ship about 5,000 cars of potatoes to sugarbeet processing plants, where they will be shredded and shipped back to several alcohol plants which claim they can handle the product, and there made into industrial alcohol. Nobody knows exactly how much alcohol can be produced, but the advocates think the amount is sufficient to warrant the experiment.

CCC is expected to start negotiations with the sugarbeet processors in about a week on contracts to handle the spuds.

Allocating Corn

There is considerable talk in government circles of stockpiling corn for industrial uses. Whether this ever gets anywhere remains to be seen. The idea behind it is to prevent a recurrence of the situation last year when the farmers went on a strike against the OPA corn price ceilings and refused to ship corn to the market with the result that some of the big industrial consumers were forced to close down temporarily.

The big obstacle to the stockpiling plan are the feed people. They are saying that, if corn is stockpiled for industrial uses, then a stockpile also should be set up for the feed manufacturers. If that takes place, it can be expected that all the other groups of users will insist upon a stockpile up practically the entire corn crop, and the idea that Congress would permit anything like that to take place is inconceivable.
for their own particular use.

That would mean that the government would have to step in and buy

OPA Guide Revised

OPA has issued a new directory of commodities and services containing up-to-date information about its regulations and a listing of key persons in operating units of the national office here. Copies can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for $1 each.

Included in the manual are (1) names and telephone numbers of OPA persons responsible for issuance of price regulations, (2) numbers and titles of all formal price regulations effective through December 1, 1943, and the price branches that issued them, (3) an alphabetical index of commodities and services, along with OPA branch and section and the number of the applicable regulation, and (4) a separate alphabetical listing of the products and services assigned to each price branch.

The price of $1 also includes a subscription to six supplements to the manual which will be issued between now and August 1.

Renegotiation Refunds

The government is encouraging war contractors to set up reserve funds to cover the amounts that may have to be returned when renegotiation of contracts is concluded. Joseph M. Dodge, chairman of the Joint Price Adjustment Board, says that such practice is "sound accounting."

The practice of providing such reserve funds has been increasing among contractors, but many of them have refrained from doing so because of fear that the renegotiators would regard these reserves as binding on the contractors; in other words, they would be setting up a minimum goal for the renegotiators to shoot at. Mr. Dodge seeks to quiet these ears with this statement to the renegotiators:—

The amount established in individual cases will vary widely, depending upon the policy of the particular contractor. It may be more or less than is actually needed when the renegotiation of the fiscal year for which the reserve has been set up is concluded. It would be manifestly unjust for the contractor to be bound by the amount of any reserve he may have created or for the existence of the reserve or the amount of it to affect the renegotiation proceedings. The renegotiation officials are instructed that such reserves are not to be considered directly or indirectly in connection with the determination of any price adjustment to be refunded to the government under the terms of the renegotiation statute.

—*Continued on page 39*

Chemical Workers Draft Deferment Ends

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations of the Selective Service under which registrants between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years are denied deferment after February 1, except only under most pressing circumstances, are threatening to accentuate the difficulties already facing the chemical industry in maintenance of an adequate flow and supply of skilled manpower needed to meet production schedules laid down for the war and essential civilian requirements, according to informed opinion here.

Unless the present policies are relaxed, the problem is likely to become most acute, particularly in the new fields such as synthetic rubber, production of 100 octane gasoline and in the manufacture of new drugs. It has been found that the young skilled men can be more readily adapted to the work in projects of this type by reason of the fact that the work constitutes more or less a continuation of post-graduate work, whereas in the case of the older men, who have been working along one particular line for years, it may take as much as six months or more to train them to their new endeavors.

The most serious threat of the new regulations, it was added, is in diminishing the flow of college graduates into the chemical industry which is needed for continuity of skilled labor supply as replacements for the older men, either retiring from the industry or being called into the armed services. Only about 10,000 men in the colleges are subject to deferment between now and July 1 and the probabilities are that the inroads being made on this supply by the local service boards will be so great that the remaining numbers will be barely enough to meet the minimum of requirements for the industry and in nowise fully meet the needs.

—*Continued on page 36*

Soybeans for Oil Prices Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration with the concurrence of the War Food Administrator has issued a new regulation controlling the price of soybeans of the 1943 crop that are to be processed for oil. The ceiling price for producers of the base grade (U. S. No. 2, 14 percent moisture, yellow and green) is $1.86 per bushel. The ceiling for the highest quality of soybeans is $1.92 per bushel.

This action establishes as the ceiling the Commodity Credit Corporation support prices for the 1943 crop plus six cents per bushel as an allowance for storage and carrying charges. The ceiling for the 1942 crop for soybeans of similar grades remains $1.66 per bushel, including storage charges, under Maximum Price Regulation 331.

In addition, the regulation allows country elevator operators a mark-up three-fourths of a cent higher than last year's maximum of 4¼ cents per bushel for handling various grades of the beans. Also, merchandisers are permitted a ½-cent-per-bushel increase over the maximums established for the 1942 soybean crop.

Acetone Drum Cars Price Reduced by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A reduction of one-half cent per pound from 1½c. to 1c., in the differential for carload sales in drums by domestic producers of fermentation acetone over the maximum price for sales in tankcars has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The present differential of one-half cent per pound for sales of less than carload lots in drums as compared to drum sales in carload lots is maintained. This means that the maximum price for less-than-carload lots of drums is reduced by the same amount.

This new action amendment No. 6 to MPR No. 26 was taken after study revealed that the tankcar—drum carload differential formerly in effect was excessive as compared to that in effect for other solvents and also in relation to the extra costs involved in drum carload sales as compared to tankcar sales.

Industrial Fats, Oils March Quotas Set

With four exceptions involving wool grease, allocated industrial fats and oils will be used in March on the same basis as in February. The exceptions:

1. A limited quantity of lanolin will be allocated by the War Food Administration in March to refiners and distributors for redistribution among cosmetic manufacturers, including toiletries, shaving creams and soaps. Cosmetic manufacturers have not been supplied fresh stocks of lanolin since September, 1943.

2. Printing and mimeograph inks have been rated in class 3 on the wool grease allocation list, making available to users 100 percent of their degras requirements for March. Printing ink users also will get 100 percent of their neutral or lanolin requirements.

3. Class 4 users of wool grease will be allocated 100 percent of their degras requirements instead of the 50 percent allowed in February.

4. Class 5 users of neutral wool grease and lanolin will be allocated these grades only for purposes for which degras will not suffice.

As in February, class 1 users of degras and neutral wool grease will get 100 percent of their requirements.

—*Continued on page 45*

Petroleum, Metal Ores 40c. Wage Rate Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour for employees in the metal ore, coal, petroleum, and natural gas extraction industries was approved by L. Metsalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division February 11 to become effective March 20, it was announced February 24.

The industries are defined to mean "the production, including mining or other extraction, of metal ores, coal, lignite, peat, crude petroleum, and natural gases.

(a) It includes but without limitation, the dressing, beneficiating, and concentrating of metal ores and the breaking, washing, screening, pulverizing or drying of coal, lignite or peat.

(b) Provided, however, that the definition shall not include any product or operations included in the metal, plastics, machinery, instrument and allied industries (as defined in the wage order for that industry); or in the stone, clay, glass and allied industries or the chemical, petroleum and coal products, and allied manufacturing industries (as defined in Administrative Orders Nos. 192 and 193, respectively).

Cellulose Ester Sheets Allocation Amended

The War Production Board has amended order No. M-326-a governing allocations of cellulose ester sheets, sheeting, rods and tubes to simplify the paper work involved by limiting the control of the order to those materials which are of value to military, industrial or essential civilian production. As a result of the amendment, second-grade and non-standard materials are removed from controls.

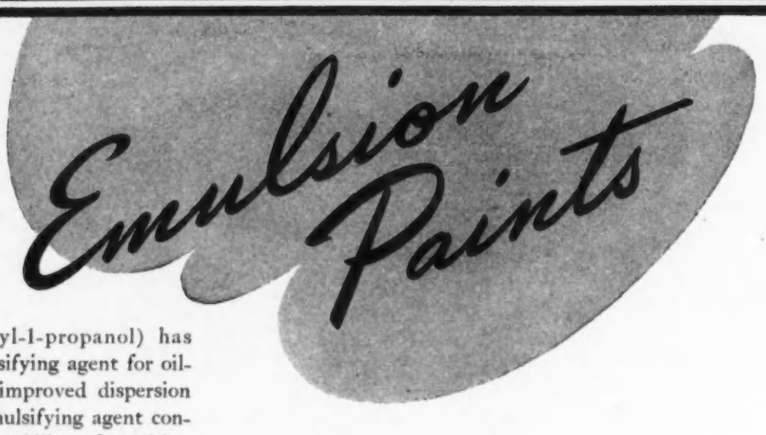
In addition, suppliers are permitted to make "blanket" applications for deliveries against certified orders of aircraft glazing sheet. Officials explained that this end use is always approved as requested and the elimination of order itemization will effect a major simplification.

The amendment also sets up an "emergency pool" in order to facilitate the delivery of materials against military emergencies and from which shipments can be made without specific WPB authorization if the armed service involved certifies in writing to the supplier that an emergency exists.

Shipper's Declarations Must Be Notarized

The original shipper's export declarations for shipments by vessel to foreign ports must be verified by oath before a notary public, customs officer, or other person authorized to administer oaths. The oath is not required on shipper's export declarations covering shipments made between the United States and its territories and possessions. The oath is also not required on shipper's export declarations covering shipments made by rail, vehicle, ferry or aircraft.

AMP for IMPROVED DISPERSION in EMULSION PAINTS



AMP (2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol) has proved to be the ideal emulsifying agent for oil-resin emulsion paints. The improved dispersion obtained when using this emulsifying agent contributes materially to the stability of emulsion paints. The films formed by these paints have exceptionally good durability and water resistance.

The fatty acid soaps of AMP are among the most powerful emulsifying agents available for preparing water dispersions of fats, oil, waxes, and resins. AMP's relatively high boiling point and low combining weight make for ease and economy in formulating emulsion paints of outstanding merit.

The Expanding Market for Emulsion Paints

Emulsion paints are attracting increasing attention as their many advantages become more widely known. Water thinned, they are easily applied and dry quickly without objectionable odor or fire hazard to produce an attractive, durable finish.

AMP is at present being used for such urgent military needs as camouflage paints; however, samples will gladly be supplied for experimental purposes.

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Plastics Evaluation Tests Discussed by A. S. T. M. Groups

OPD—2-28-1944

Philadelphia, Feb. 24, 1944

Plastic materials were considered from two angles by units of the American Society for Testing Materials in a four-day meeting here this week. The basic interest of the society in tests for these materials marked the sessions of the subcommittees of committee D-20 on plastics and got more than a little attention from some subcommittees of committee D-9 on electrical insulation.

The other angle of utilization was featured in a two-session symposium, in which tests also got much attention. The latter topics of the agenda covered many phases of plastics testing, a review of the history of A.S.T.M. activities being given by Robert Burns, assistant chemical director of Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York. Heat resistance, water impedence, stress and strain, and environmental conditions were among the angles of approach. Among the contributors were E. O. Hausmann and A. E. Parkinson, of the Continental Diamond Fibre Company, Newark, Del.; G. H. Mains, of the National Vulcanized Fiber Company, Wilmington, Del.; T. S. Carswell and H. K. Nason, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Springfield, Mass.; George Deeg, jr., and Carl J. Frosch, of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, N. J.; R. F. Clash, jr., and R. M. Berg, of the Bakelite Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J.; B. J. Lazan and A. Yongiadis, of the Sonntag Scientific Corporation, Greenwich, Conn.; Henry Sang, of the Naval Air Experimental Station, Philadelphia.

Practical interpretation of tests was a popular theme in the subcommittee discussions. Several groups were set up to develop certain phases of various tests in that direction. Much discussion was devoted to agreements and disagreements with the provisions of the government specification LP-406 and a particular effort was made to harmonize with respect to Rockwell testing for hardness and scratch tests.

Emphasis was laid in various quarters on the desirability that the society's efforts in respect of all tests be directed to the construction of simple, adequate methods of supplying (1) engineering, or design, data, and (2) quality control for buying and selling.

Types of Materials

An industrially informative feature of the symposium were the commentaries on the various types of plastics materials. These were presented, for the most part, by representatives of producers of the respective types. They were summarized at the February 23 session by G. M. Kline, of the National Bureau of Standards.

The summarizations covered aspects of nine groups.

Acrylates

The acrylate group was covered by Willard F. Bartoe, of the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, saliently as follows:—

The recent developments in the application of acrylic resins, like those in many other materials, have been intimately associated with our war effort. However, their history proves that they are definitely not "war babies.' A brief review of their salient features shows the reasons for their importance in military applications and indicates the probable trend of future developments.

The most important commercial types, from the standpoint of their use as plastics, are the esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids. Clarity, combined with exceptional stability of optical, mechanical, and electrical characteristics, is common to all of these resins. They are obtainable as single polymers or as copolymers having physical characteristics ranging from those of semiliquids to those of rigid solids. All these types are thermoplastic and are, therefore, well suited to stretching, forming, and molding into intricate shapes.

The production of cast polymethyl methacrylate base sheet was greatly increased in 1943 to accommodate the demands of increased aircraft production. Along with the increase in production, there has been an extension of available sizes of these sheets, particularly in thicknesses of over ¼ inch. Developments in processing have also resulted in improved optical quality of these large-size sheets. Experience gained in fabricating and testing many intricate shapes has resulted in the production of improved parts for use in aircraft—improved optically and structurally.

Without doubt, an extension of the knowledge gained during the present all-out" war production activity of the manufacturers of these resins will result in their wider use as clear and colored transparent materials in many peacetime applications.

Allyl Plastics

Franklin Strain, of the Columbia Chemical Division, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Barberton, Ohio, told of the quite new plastic allyl compounds. His comment sums up as follows:—

Allyl thermosetting compounds were first introduced during 1942. In general these compounds are water-insoluble liquids of low volatility. They polymerize when heated with a peroxide catalyst and are thereby transformed, first into gels and finally into insoluble, infusible, transparent solids. A significant feature of these materials is the absence of volatile by-product formation during their polymerization. This, with the capacity for a wide variation in physical properties of the final polymers, differentiates the allyl thermosetting plastics fundamentally from the older well-known thermosetting condensation materials.

The properties of the allyl compounds have led to two chief types of applications. The first is their casting in suitable molds, designed to accommodate the shrinkage occurring on polymerization, to produce colorless, transparent objects, notably cast sheets. These cast sheets possess superior optical clarity, and resistance to abrasion, solvents, to heat, and to crazing, as compared with other transparent plastics. Limitations consist of restricted formability, permitting only relatively moderate curvatures, and a tendency for notch sensitivity which, however, may be overcome by proper handling methods. Many complicated shapes may be cast directly.

The second important application involves impregnation of reinforcing porous materials, particularly fibrous bases for the production of laminates by very low or contact pressure methods. This type of application is favored by the low viscosity and penetrating qualities of certain of the allyl compounds, and the absence of volatile products of polymerization, thus eliminating the necessity for application during the curing of pressures higher than of the order of zero to a few pounds per square inch. Adaptability to simplified low-pressure processes has favored application of the production of large laminated objects of complicated shape, such as aircraft structures. The tailoring of the allyl compounds for alteration of the properties of the polymers also alters significant properties of the laminates. Test data correlating these changes in the laminates with those in the cast polymers have been obtained. Combination of selected polymers with high strength fibrous reinforcing materials, such as fiberglas, has resulted in composites superior in certain mechanical properties to the light metals and alloys.

Only applications directly related to the war effort can at present be considered due to limitations now existing upon the production of allyl alcohol, a raw material essential to the manufacture of these plastics.

Cellulose Plastics

The big, old family of cellulosic plastics was handled by W. E. Gloor, of the Hercules Powder Company, Parlin, N. J. The substance of his comment follows:—

Characterized by their intrinsic toughness, the cellulose plastics as a family have found increasing use during the war perior for their physical properties, as well as because of their wide and easy colorability and the wide variety of workable formulations on the market. Their broad usage is exemplified with cellulose acetate, which comes into commerce in the forms of molding powders, sheets, rods, tubes, films, and foils.

Cellulose, the chief structural material of all higher plant cells, is a readily available industrial raw material in the United States. The large expansion of its uses is logical because of the present-day need which makes it more necessary than ever to apply native raw materials to their best advantage. The plastics based upon cellulose are all made from a chemical modification of the purified material, reacted and formulated into compositions which permit of ready plastic manipulation. These chemical modifications are all esters or ethers of the parent natural polymer, cellulose, since it is essentially an alcohol in its reactions. These esters—acetate, nitrate, acetate-butyrate, and acetate-proprionate — and an ether — ethylcellulose—have found many applications. The degree of substitution of the compounds may be varied, hence one finds cellulose acetate of high acetyl content being used for plastics of superior dimensional stability, along with cellulose mixed esters which are also highly substituted. In the mixed esters, the ratio of acid substituents determines the usage of the material:—an ester with a ratio of about 2-acetyl to 1-butyryl finds use in films, while for hot molding plastics, a material with about 2-butyryl to 1-acetyl is most often used.

All these materials are thermoplastic. The organic esters and ethers thus are readily compounded into molding powders for injection, compression, and hot extrusion molding. The inorganic nitrate ester, not readily molded by injection or compression because of its flammability, is usually shaped while containing some solvent. The materials are soluble in common solvents, like alcohol or acetone; hence, they may be compounded into sheets, rods, and tubes by solvent processes, or cast into foil and film by laying their solutions, in controlled thickness, on moving bands or drums. As a class, they are largely isotropic and homogeneous, yet they show some sensitivity to changes in atmospheric temperatures and humidities, requiring careful selection if extremes of these conditions are to be withstood. As thermoplastics, they have a useful temperature "ceiling" ranging from 140° to 212° F. for various compositions. In general, the cellulose plastics comprise the cellulose derivative and plasticizers, together with dyes and pigments for color. Fillers do not play the prominent part which is theirs in the other plastics families.

Cellulose acetate, available in grades ranging from relatively soft, plastic materials to hard, dimensionally stable yet tough forms, has, in addition, outstanding solvent and oil resistance. Its inherent rigidity makes it the most widely used cellulosic sheet material, and its hardness permits its use in thin foils. Typical applications of the molded material include gas mask parts and auto and aircraft fittings, a wide variety of items of personal use, replacement plumbing fixtures, electric light bases, extruded shapes, and hardware items. Sheets go, in large volume, into aircraft and auto transparencies, safety glass interlayers, gage and dial faces, etc. Much X-ray film and protective and insulating foil also is made from this material.

Cellulose nitrate, commonly known as celluloid in its plastic form, finds use today in fountain pens, heel and seat covers, hammer heads, tool handles, battery cases, gun wadding, etc.

Cellulose acetate-butyrate itself is somewhat softer than the above materials; by judicious plasticization, however, it is made into a variety of forms, hard and soft. Its chief outlet is in molding powder, which is formed into extruded shapes, such as auto and aircraft fittings, especially of larger sizes, as well as a variety of electrical and mechanical fittings. The material may be molded easily to give articles of good dimensional stability, and it is one of the best cellulose plastics for resistance to outdoor weathering.

Ethylcellulose, the newest cellulose derivative to appear in plastic form, is outstanding for toughness (especially at low temperatures), dimensional stability, and alkali resistance. It finds wide use in electrical and mechanical applications largely confidential in nature. The canteen, resistant to freezing and boiling water, is a good example of its successful application because of these properties. Ethylcellulose film, readily drawn cold, also finds wide use. A few special rubberlike plastics are based upon highly plasticized ethyl cellulose.

Several other new forms of cellulose plastic are being developed at present. The plastic boat, mentioned in the accounts of the Aleutian fighting, is such a development, based upon a laminated structure. Development is active in the production and use of low-cost fillers and new plasticizers. Tough sheeting with a clarity equalling that of the acrylic resins may also be expected in this field.

Melamine Resins

The melamine group was discussed by Ladislav Boor, of the American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn. Here are the main points:—

Melamine-formaldehyde resins were introduced by the American Cyanamid Company in 1939. These resins are thermosetting compounds, waterclear, and somewhat related to the urea-formaldehyde types. They differ in one respect, that melamine resins can be combined with a greater variety of fillers, both alkaline and acid in nature, such as asbestos or glass and silica or cellulosic materials.

The melamine resin is a water-clear crystalline solid, soluble and fusible. When subjected to heat or heat and pressure, it becomes a hard, insoluble, infusible material. The resin is more abrasive-resistant than urea-formaldehyde types, more heat-resistant, and less affected by acids and alkalies or water.

Since it is a colorless resin, coloring agents may be combined with it to produce many bright, stable pastel or opaque shades similar in appearance to those of the urea compounds.

Melamine-formaldehyde began its career as a molding compound, combined with alphacellulose pulp. In this form it was difficult to determine the difference between such material and urea molding materials. If analyzed carefully, it would be discovered that the alpha-cellulose-filled melamine will absorb about one-quarter as much water, is more resistant to boiling water, is harder, more heat-resistant (210°F. against 170°F.), and more inert.

At a later date a molding compound of melamine resin and a mineral filler was introduced. This product had many unusual properties. Its heat resistance, depending on the formulation, was as high as 300°F. or 400°F. Its arc resistance (132-190 sec. A.S.T.M.), or resistance to carbonizing when exposed to an electric arc, was higher than that exhibited by any other synthetic plastic. Other electrical properties, such as track resistance and high dielectric strength, even at elevated temperature, were notable. Absorbed moisture seemed to have little effect on these properties. Associated with these characteristics were dimensional stability, hardness, and the ability to be molded around complicated inerts.

The third compound to be introduced was a chopped-fabric-filled molding material. Here again the adaptability of the resin to various fillers was notable. The chopped-fabric-filled compound showed high flexural strength (14,000 psi. A.S.T.M.), good heat resistance, arc resistance, hardness, and lack of flammability, making it an attractive heavy duty industrial, as well as consumer-type product.

Prewar uses were chiefly tableware and buttons. Made with the alpha-cellulose-filled material, the other two molding compounds have had only a wartime existence.

Wartime uses of this material include navy tableware, army shirt or wash buttons, and coffee maker parts. The mineral-filled molding compounds are used for aircraft ignition parts, terminal blocks, and circuit breakers. Out of the chopped-fabric-filled compound are made army mess trays — six - compartment, heavy-duty circuit breakers, heavy-duty tableware, and heavy-duty telephones.

These molding compounds may be molded by compression methods; and in the case of the mineral and chopped-fabric-filled types, transfer molding may also be used.

The properties imparted to the molding materials by the melamine resins will be detailed in the paper.

Melamine - formaldehyde resins have other uses and are notably important in the laminating industry. In combination with glass cloth, asbestos, or paper, their arc resistance and fire resistance give rise to a large demand for their use as industrial laminates.

In the consumer field such uses as tabletops, wall surfaces, drainboards, and even exteriors, in decorative or colored, laminates are strong possibilities.

The resin is also used to produce baking enamels. These enamels are more heat-resistant and harder than the ureas.

Wet strength paper has been developed to an advantageous point through the use of melamine resins.

It is difficult to prognosticate on postwar uses of these compounds. Let us say that the molding material will prove to be of considerable assistance to the electrical industry because of its outstanding properties in that regard. Particularly is this true of the mineral-filled types.

The chopped fabric and alpha cellulose compounds will provide a more durable and more inert medium for the expression of consumer goods and will probably receive widespread acceptance.

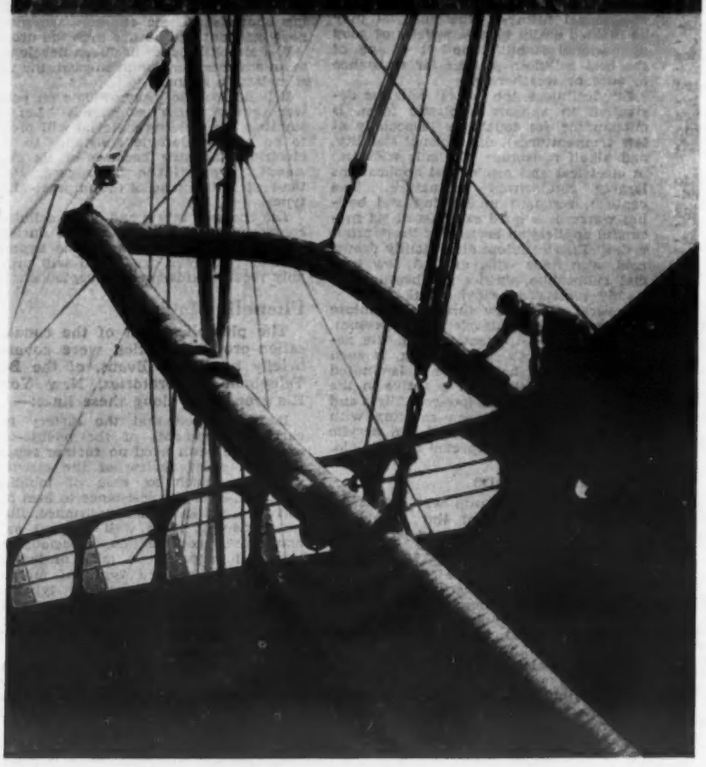
Phenolic Materials

The phenolics, first of the condensation-product plastics, were covered briefly by W. A. Evans, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York. His scope was along these lines:—

It is believed that the history and early developments of the phenol-formaldehyde resin need no further repetition. A short review of the essential properties, such as ease of molding, hardness, strength, resistance to heat and solvents, and insulation resistance, illustrates why it is so well adapted as a material of construction, especially for electrical purposes. A table of the ten more generally used types of molding compounds and the various types of laminated sheets, with their characteristic requirements and identification, is continued in the paper to be published. There is a brief outline of the compression, transfer, and jet types of fabrication with a sidelight on the value of electronic heating of preforms and its application to laminated paper, fabric, and wood sheet.

Some of the essential properties of the ten types are discussed and it is pointed out how these types may be selected for different uses and how specific needs led to their development. A companion paper by J. J. Martin illustrates how the characteristics of shrinkage and cold flow are determined. (Note.—Mr. Martin describes the procedure used to separate cold flow and shrinkage components of three types of materials, (1) laminated phenolic sheet having a resin content in the body and surface paper comparable to that of grade XXX, type 1 A.S.M.M. specifications for laminated thermosetting material D 709; this is a cellulose paper base, designated electrical and high humidity; (2) laminated

—Continued on page 62



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Neoprene's pre-war uses were numerous in manufacturing parts for the industrial field. Since Pearl Harbor, neoprene uses in fabrication have been widely increased. Because of the unique properties of neoprene it has been given many war jobs, and is doing them well.

Neoprene is mixed with compounding ingredients and vulcanized to form the final product. The successful use of neoprene for peace and wartime projects depends to a great extent upon the uniformity of the chemicals used in compounding and processing it.

One of these is Baker's Magnesium Oxide, Neoprene Grade, made and packaged especially for users of this material. Here, as in many other industries where chemical exactness is paramount, Baker is an important supplier of chemicals to exacting specifications. Baker's chemicals — purity by the ton — have been made for a large number of the nation's leading concerns for the manufacture or processing of numerous products. The roll call of Baker's customers reads like Who's Who in America.

If you have special chemical requirements involving purity to the decimal for war production products or for the anticipated post-war reconversion program, we invite you to discuss your needs in confidence with Baker.

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ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

February 25, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., 75-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[6,1] dms., c.l., dlvd. ton..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½ - —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.43
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.63
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works...100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works..... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.28 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and casks are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .50

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White.)
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 30-kilo lots, dms..kilo.27.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.27.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.28.41 - —
500 gram lots, bots.....kilo.29.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,6] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Cottonseed oil,[1,3] dist., dms..lb. .12 - .14¾
tanks.....lb. 11¼- .14¼
Cresylic,[6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .680 - —
medium grade (220°-240°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .586 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .25
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works.....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .06¼- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
lb. .24¼- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lb. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —

Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
233-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. woks.100 lbs. 5.23 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35- —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12¼- —
Palm oil,[3] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....gal. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Parateluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
50-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.47 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .39 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs., to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works...lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,3] dist., dms....lb. .16½- .18¼
tanks.....lb. .17¾- —
Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
tanks.....lb. .15¾- —
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.38 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E.works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
pqwd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers.....lb. .33 - —

Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers.....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[5] San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.50 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.00 - —
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls., lb. .65 - .70
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.27 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., R..lb. 1.65 - 1.75
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .141 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .131 - —
dms.....lb. .65 - .75
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1930- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1980- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1950- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .2000- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1850- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¼- —
* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2000- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1850- —
tertiary, denat., dms....c.l..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks.....lb. .10¾- —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. 3.00 - —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .54½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .56¼- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .59¼- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61¼- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63¼- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62¼- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50¼- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55¼- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57¼- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60¼- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½-
19 dms.....gal.11.98 -
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 -
tanks.....gal.11.90 -
absolute, dms...c.l.....gal.12.62 -
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½-
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.68½-
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd.....gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .63½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .54 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal .57½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .62
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .20 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .82½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .79½- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1340- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1390- —
tanks.....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, obls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works...100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¾- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0810- —
bbls, c.l., works.....lb. .0940- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 8-9¼% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms...lb. .20¾- —
contract, works...lb. .19¾- —
lried, USP XII, fib, dms, works..lb. .73 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .19
Laurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
paste,[5] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .58 - .62
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, dm.....lb. .38 - —
powder,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .98 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .87 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .80 - —
rubber comp. 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 200-lb. dm., lb. .86 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 19,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[7] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyl. works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works..lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[8] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms.....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .06½- .09¼
cns.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (aq. Ammoniac, salt), USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms...lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 2.71 - —
jars.....lb. 3.05 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[9] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[3,6] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
ordnance, bgs., same basis, ton.50.00 - —

Ammonia nitrate, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF, V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .80
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms...lb. .84 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works...lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens...ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .05 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .662 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans.....lb. 1.90 - 2.26
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .28½- .30
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .26 - .28
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[5] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .85 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River...lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.22.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.65 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.56 - —
jars.....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .56
bots.....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 30, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l.....ton.37.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill...lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —

Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., divd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., divd..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., divd.. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., divd.....ton.113.00 - —
Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line, 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
96.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bauxite,[2] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms..lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.96 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms.....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, c.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.50 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .46
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars.....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars.....lb. 2.76 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns.....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.80 - 1.85
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.58
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots.....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13 - —
Black, bone, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .09½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., works..lb. c.l., works..lb. .03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .07¼- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12¾- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.65
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs., unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 3.56 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
20%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.80 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .53 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.60 - —
molybdic.....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls, lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex., (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs.....lb. 1.59 - 1.76
powd., bots., dms.....lb. 1.62 - 1.76
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.37.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.31.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hyocuin).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Use A Primary Source of Supply

ANILINE SALT
Only 3600 lbs. left unsold.

BENZALDEHYDE N. F.
Packed in carboys of about 110 pounds net each—spot deliveries.

BENZALDEHYDE TECHNICAL
Drums of about 400 pounds net each for March shipment.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE SUBSTITUTE
Detailed information with samples on request.

CHLOROFORM USP
In tin lined drums of about 600 pounds net each for prompt shipment.

CHLOROFORM TECHNICAL
We have this in large drums of about 1000 pounds each.

CITRIC ACID REPLACEMENT
This is a liquid available in barrels of about 450 pounds each. It is used pound for pound to replace citric acid.

CREAM OF TARTAR
We have only a few tons of the USP granular in stock.

CRESYLIC ACID
We serve the Defense Supply Corporation as distributors for the British. We also supply the domestic petroleum cresylic under direction of the War Production Board.

ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Contains 17/18% Butyl Chloride. Available regularly; drums, carloads or tank car shipments.

ETHYL ETHER USP
Available for prompt shipment in drums.

LACTIC ACID
We have the 50% edible in limited quantities.

LECITHIN
We can now supply this food grade emulsifier and antioxidant in semi-liquid form, miscible without heating.

METHYL ACETATE
Although demand is greater than supply, we may be able to book some orders for April shipment.

METHYL CELLOSOLVE RICINOLEATE
We supply this vinyl resin plasticizer —preference rating required.

PHOSPHORIC ACID
The 75% food grade in carboys of about 165 pounds is in stock, available for prompt shipment.

POLYAMINO SALT
A most interesting replacement for monosodium glutamate. Samples and quotations on request.

PROPIONIC ACID
We have a material testing about 98% —available for prompt shipment.

SODIUM BENZOATE USP
Available in 100 pound fibre drums for prompt shipment.

TARTARIC ACID
We believe it will be well for you to consult with us concerning your forward requirements.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .36
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP.....bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235 —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- .16¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks.. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¾- —
Kansas City.....lb. .03¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —

Brown, umber, Turkey-type, f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles.....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .78 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1760- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —

Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .76
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.96 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25

Caffeine, anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,5] dms., works.....ton.50.00 - —
dms., dlvd., c.l.....ton.87.00 - 95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 - 35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 - 35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 - 41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whs. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 - 31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 - 35.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 - 40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.80
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.80
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .25 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms. .....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .18¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.76
bots. .....lb. 2.86 - 2.92
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canary seed,[1] dom., bgs.....lb. .16½- .17½
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Russian, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bxs.....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .62 - .63
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .57 - .58
natural, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., wrks....lb. .226 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R., N.of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,5] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
Zone 5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

More ARLEX Available Now

Due to the lightening of government demands and because of greater production at our plant, more Arlex is available today for civilian use. The distribution of Arlex is still governed by WPB Allocation Order M-270, and the needs of war will continue to make commitments dependent upon the current situation. At the present time Arlex can be secured for most civilian use.

Here Are the Facts

1. Five-gallons (55-lbs.) of Arlex can be shipped, within any one allocation period, without certification or application to Washington.

2. If your present needs do not exceed 600-pounds (one 55-gallon drum) per month, we can make shipments to you on a small order exemption basis. Application to WPB not necessary. The only requirement is that you place on your order the following certification:

"We are entitled, pursuant to paragraph C of M-270 to receive 600 pounds Arlex."

3. If your requirements exceed 600-pounds per month, application may be made on form WPB 2945, to WPB, Chemicals Division, Washington, to cover one allocation period, which extends from the 15th of one month to the 14th of the next month. Application should be received in Washington before the first of the month prior to the allocation period.

4. Should you have any questions regarding the availability of Arlex, we shall be glad to discuss them with you.

ARLEX

(Atlas Commercial Sorbitol Solution)

Arlex, a conditioner or humectant, is a non-crystallizing, hygroscopic, clear, aqueous solution—used where the physical properties are of chief importance. Arlex has a bland, sweetish taste and odor. It is non-irritating and softening to the skin. It has moderate osmotic pressure, and is readily assimilable.

Its high viscosity and non-volatility make it a very permanent conditioner. Arlex gives conditioning efficiency at high humidities. It has a low organic solubility, low freezing point and high refractive index.

TYPICAL USES: *Cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods and confections, tobaccos, cork gaskets, adhesives, printers' rollers, flexible glues, cellulose products, textiles, protective coatings.*

Arlex: Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ATLAS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

CHEMICALS ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington 99, Del. • *Offices in principal cities* • *Cable Address—Atpowco*

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb 1.00 - 1.06
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, shtp't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .09½- .10
Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs, works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .55 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41 00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- .0370
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- .0310
powdered, 65% tannin.....lb. .065 - .071½
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[6,8,9] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 9%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¼- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bct.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms .....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bbls.....lb. .36 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.18
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .19 - .18½
Clover tops, red, bgs..... .....lb. .47 - .50
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.35 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs., lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs..lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] blacks, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 10-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.60 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., ozs..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11¼- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,5] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 0%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .19¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23¼
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.....lb. .17 - .20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.00
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners',[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.805 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.525 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.681 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.731 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.09 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal, 41%, mills.....ton.45.00 - —
Coumarin,[1] cans., makers, primary dist., lb., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs. .....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.31
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .16 - .18¼
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18¼

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NOW AVAILABLE from spot stocks maintained at New York and various branches. Metal Containers of 825, 333 and 100 pounds.

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Cyanamide,[5,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.63½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks...lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks...lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.84.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .30
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.t., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, divd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Diatomaceous earth, dom., mat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2610- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2810- —
dms., returnable, c.l., same basis..lb. .2040- .2450
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2090- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1940- .2350
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .3070- —
Diethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .51 - .52
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, divd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms., works.....gal. .56 - .66
tanks .....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton.62.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns, lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns..lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns..lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
food, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 3.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 6.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 6.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19 cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 6.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb 12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.....lb. 3.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 3.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[6] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[4].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .48
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .90 - .95
289 Fast Cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .85 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .90 - .95
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .68 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
408 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B..lb. .65 - .90
496 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
606 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) 1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .35 - .50
Benzo fast black L...lb. .15 - .18
Sulphur black.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur blue.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .20 - .24
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astral base.lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Hundreds of thousands of yards of surgical adhesive tape are being used by our armed forces to top dress a hundred and one minor and major wounds, cuts, scratches.

Into the manufacture of this vast yardade of adhesive tape go great quantities of Lanolin USP. That's why Lanolin USP and other grades of Lanolin, Degras and Wool Grease have been placed on allocation . . . to make sure war needs are met first.

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DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • Wool Greases

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[1] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 5c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.35 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
900 New blue F.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[1] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
552 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.25 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
727 Wool green S.....lb. .55 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
37 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
81 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .66 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red:—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .43 - —
80 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[5].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[1] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Yellow:—
10 (Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .57 - .58
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
select, bndls.....lb. .25 - .26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz. 21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .89 - .91
synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1335
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
96-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .1225- .1385
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .87½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .88 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, ms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0642- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0801- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0801- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 10.55 -10.75
Ethylidianilin, dms..... lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more. lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 6.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton. 14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., ton. 17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works... ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs., ton. 12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton. 15.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs...ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs., lb. .12½- .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton. 75.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton. 66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., mines..... net ton. 37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more Ca F_2, mines..lb. 33.00 - —
65% Ca F_2, mines.....lb. 32.00 - —
60% Ca F_2, mines.....lb. 31.00 - —
less than 60% Ca F_2, mines, lb. 30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0650- .0675
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines, ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs...lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works..gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½

SPOT DELIVERIES

ZINC SULFATE

Mono Sodium Glutamate
Dextrose C. P. Anhydrous
Caustic Soda
Tricalcium Phosphate, U. S. P.
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

SILVER SALT

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2....lb. .30 - —
No. 3....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1....lb. .16 - —
No. 2....lb. .15 - —
No. 3....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls....lb. 45 - —
Galangal root, bls....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases....lb. No stocks
extract, bbls....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane....gal. .092 - .094
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax:—
California, 78 octane, tanks...gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06¾- —
80 octane, tanks....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks.gal. .06¼- .07
80 octane, tanks....gal. .07¼- .07⅛
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .06
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¼- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .08 - .08¼
Gelatin, silver, cs....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs....lb. .48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs....lb. .27 - .27⅛
Ginger, cochin, bleached, bgs...lb. .27 - .28
unbleached, bgs....lb. .26¾- .27⅛
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs....lb. .27 - .27½
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs. gib. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[3] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
hide, producers,[1,3] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .32½
Glue, hide, producers, 461-494, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .29 - .34½

Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on those made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,4,5] CP, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., divd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18½- —
USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

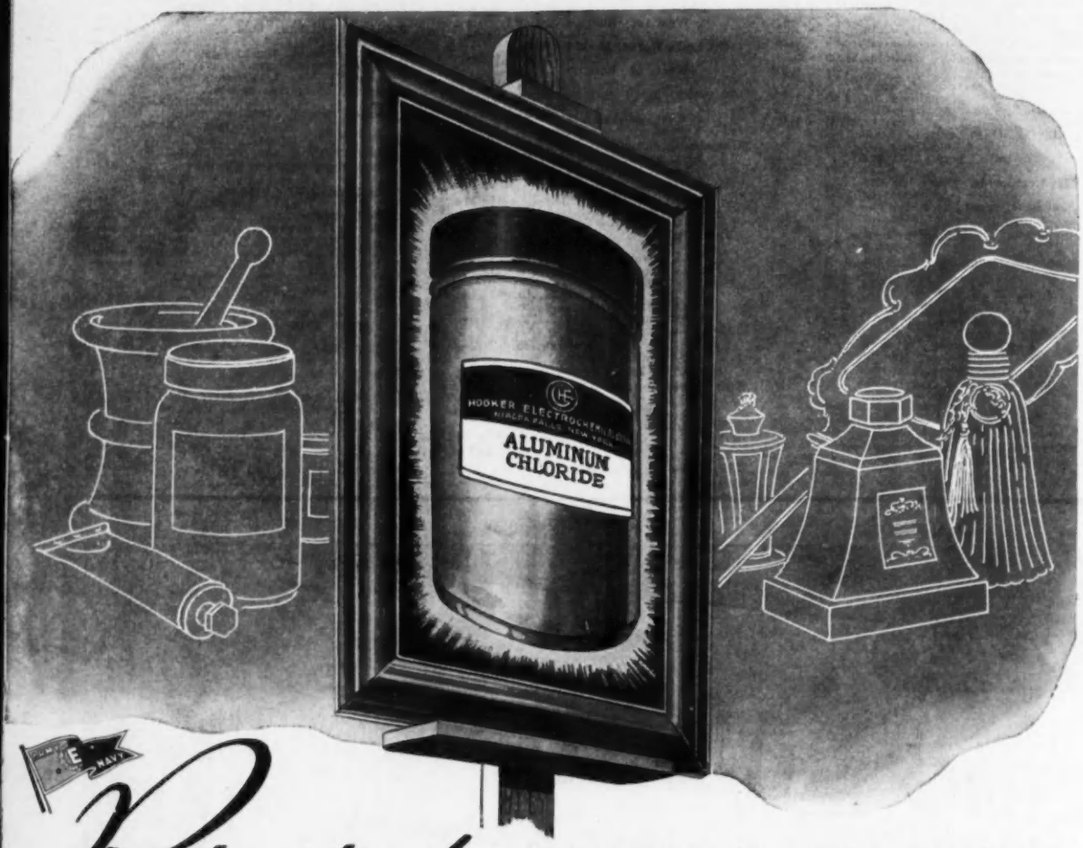
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14¾- —
tanks....lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin, soaplye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —
or tanks..lb. .11¾- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Okanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, bbls....lb. .2_ - —
Stearate, dms....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots....lb 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
80%, passable through 50 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose....lb. .08½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis...lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls....lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs....lb. .42 - .49
Wood, bls....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb .57 - —
smaller lots....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs....lb. No prices
Gum acroides (see Gum, yacca)
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .12½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, siam, cs....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .53¾- —
31, same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis....lb. .09½- —
35, same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, same basis....lb. .12¾- —
37, same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis....lb. .12½- —
39, same basis....lb. .10¾- —
40, same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis....lb. .11¾- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾ —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11½- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .1_¾- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .13 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
batu, bold, unscraped, nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —



Portrait of A BUSY CATALYST

Chemists in the drug and cosmetic industry will find Aluminum Chloride worth close scrutiny today. This chemical plays a part in the creation of pharmaceuticals, medicinals, and perfumes by organic synthesis, serving as catalyst in Friedel-Crafts reactions.

Briefly, here are the facts about Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous $AlCl_3$. It is a crystalline solid which fumes in moist air. It has a molecular weight of 133.3. Specifications describe HOOKER Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous as a light gray-colored solid. Heat of solution: 550 small calories per gram, minimum.

More than thirty of the hundred HOOKER chemicals are used in the drug and cosmetic field. Among them are Benzoyl Chloride, C_6H_5COCl, also used in Friedel-Crafts reactions to produce perfumes and pharmaceuticals; Benzyl Alcohol, $C_6H_5CH_2OH$, used in the manufacture of perfumes, and as a perfume fixative; Benzyl Chloride, $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$, used in the manufacture of synthetic perfumes.

Write for a list of the principal HOOKER products which include practically every HOOKER chemical used in the drug and cosmetic industry. This bulletin gives formulas, molecular weights, descriptions and shipping container data. Ask for Bulletin S 2

BONDS BUY BOMBS TOP YOUR QUOTA

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
New York, N. Y. • Tacoma, Wash. • Wilmington, Calif.

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

5079

Gum, copal, E. I., pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
chips, same basis..lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13½- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22½- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .10½- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
Manila, Boeas[1], hard, bold, amber, light, bakts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07½- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08½- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bakts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12½- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11½- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .06½- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23½- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12½- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ¼c. higher.
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35½- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31½- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34½- —
C, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
D, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30½- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12½- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .22½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17½- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ¼c. higher.

Gum, elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse., lb. .15 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .33 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20½- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20½- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ¼c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .18
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse, lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07½- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .12½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,2] 25% tan, c.l.,bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,3] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .22 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis, lb. .23 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .24 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —

Hexane,[1] 66°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
Hexane, industrial grades, tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib, cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .15½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.80
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.50
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.97 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.93½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[4] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .22 - .32
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 200-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls., lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .06½- —

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES

for

CREAM OF TARTAR TARTARIC ACID

ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN)

BENZOATE OF SODA BENZALDEHYDE

SULFATHIAZOLE GUM ARABIC

ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION

FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.

441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. MU-6-1990

NEUBERG CHEMICALS

Iron chloride, solut., NF, cbys, works, frt. alld. or equald., lb. .06½- .07½
dms. .....lb .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls, dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .97
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. tots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.33
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .80 - .85
Naphthenate, 8% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .95
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, N.F., pearls, cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 96%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .32 - .39
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .22½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .58
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .62
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .70 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .34
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07⅞ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¼
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07¼- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .07⅞
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,9] city, trcs.....100 lbs.12.90 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .20 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .30½- .31
Turkish, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .80 - .85
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,9] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .13½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l.....lb. .13 - .15
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
Lead arsenate standard, 1-lb. bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .15 - .23
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .28 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
96%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0720- .0730
Soyate, 28.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .28½- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .60
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. dms.. lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., smaller lots, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .06¼- —
other points.....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.lb. .06¾- —
other points.....lb. .06½- —
basis sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .13¾- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¾- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .13¾- .13¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .39 - .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41 - .50
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .82
root, natural, Indian, bls...lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Russian, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.18.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me. .....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

LANOLINE

Anhydrous U. S. P. Hydrous
Technical

★

WOOLGREASE

Refined Neutrals
All Grades

ROWAG

BEESWAX

Sunbleached U. S. P. Yellow

ROBINSON WAGNER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

110 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D....ton.12.00 - —
Rippiemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.50 -11.85
Linden with leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.42.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[4] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons.....lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanated[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..os.25.50 -28.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .26 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12¼- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .22¼- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21¼- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[6,1] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l. bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., divd. storedoor.
Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .83 - .85
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Magnesia phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls..lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87% bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
85-90%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.78.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., divd. lb. .82 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms....lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .11¾
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .05¾- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms., lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, if and when available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..ton.63.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .35 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -23.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .42½- .43
Chilean, bls.....lb. .37½- .38
French, bls.....lb. No stocks
Marjoram, Portuguese, wild, bls. lb. .32½- .35
Tunisian, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, Brazilian, cs., lb.16.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30% pails.....lb. 1.37 - 1.39
50%, pails.....lb. 1.99 - 2.01
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 2.67 - —
dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.76
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.51 - 4.56
dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.61 - 4.66
flb. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.55 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, flb. dms...lb. 3.18 - 3.20
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans..lb. 1.84 - 1.89
dms.....lb. 1.77 - 1.79
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.1o.00 - —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —

FIND THE L IN THIS POSTER!

GIVE UP? Try this clue. Add an *L*... and the intermediate, beta naphthol, becomes as standard as a yardstick! For Calco Beta Naphthol *L* has long been noted in the Lake trade for its consistent, excellent quality.

Like all Calco intermediates, it is not only checked chemically and physically... but must reproduce identically the finished product—in this case, Para Red.

Incidentally, to give you an idea of how thoroughly we check our intermediates... all of the dry color procedures involving beta naphthol were studied before selecting the Para Red method which produces the most reliable information. In addition, beta naphthol samples showing slight chemical variations were tested. The product standardized on produced the brightest, strongest dry color on all types of procedures.

Today, over a thousand different products are made from 12 different couplings involving the standard, Calco Beta Naphthol *L*.

If ever the patience and accuracy required to standardize an intermediate was justified... we believe these uses for Calco Beta Naphthol *L* offer the ultimate in proof.

Calco Dyes Are Better Buys — Calco

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK, NEW JERSEY

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK CHARLOTTE PROVIDENCE PHILADELPHIA

Methanol,[2,9] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.
gal. .83 - .86
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[2,9] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½ —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½ —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .35½ - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½ —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½ —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½ - .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½ —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65

Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10

Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75

Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —

Methyl chloride, refrigeration, 60 to 400 lbs., cyl., service men and consumers..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[2] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .39

Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28

Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —

Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —

Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —

Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks

Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Methylene chloride, refrig., dms., works..lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —

Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and other. Branded Paint Materials list.)

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.42.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk, lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls. .....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .29¾- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27¼- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04¼- .04¾
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04¼- .04¾

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.23.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .15
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.28 - 9.46

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Musk ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Myrobalans,* J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, crystal., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,* carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,* bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,* bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,* black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,* bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine* sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,* dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis.lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports..ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton..2.60 + 40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I. dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II. dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36½ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[2] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artfl. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .56 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,6] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.75 -10.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -11.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP, VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
cns .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
cns. .....lb. .13¾- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —

Oil, castor, sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms, c.l...lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.25
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .70 - .80
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0635- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,3] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
ref'd, bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.90
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram.....per million units. .14 - —

Oil, fishliver, for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units..... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintegreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.16.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Lard,[3] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 7.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns....lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
10 or more.....lb. .1550- —
5 to 9.....lb. .1570- —
1 to 4.....lb. .1610- —

Oil, linseed, raw, tankcar.....lb. .1670- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1690- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...gal. 1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar .....gal. 1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .19
260-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17¼
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15¼
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .28½- .30½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .32½
Mace, dist. cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks .....lb. .1235- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns...lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mustard seed,* exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 18°, c.l., bbls...gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .13¼ Nom.

Available

PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices.

Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure
Exceptionally Fine Quality
Oil of Petitgrain South American 46% Ester
Linalyl Acetate
Linalool
Oil of Rosewood Brazilian
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Aubepine
Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether
Para Cresyl Methyl Ether
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Cyclamal
Indol
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone, Crystals, Liquid
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Hydratropic Aldehyde

Requests for samples on your firms letterhead and further information will be promptly furnished

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, neroli, bots.....lb. 220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms.....lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Ottitica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .26¼- —
tanks.....lb. .25 - —
Oleo,[2] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. No stocks
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. .75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns...lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots....lb. 97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm.[1,2] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-89 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¾- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,2] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., tanks, divd. N. Y..lb. 14.64- —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.10
import, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Oil, peppermint, natural, dms..lb. 6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.....lb. 6.35 Nom.
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - —
Leaf, cns.....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E.....lb. .076 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .081 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .06¾- —
divd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .2½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
* Extra for bbls, but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,2] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[2] dms., divd.....lb. .13¼- .14¾
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms..lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms..gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,2] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.....lb. .1405- .1407
kettle-boiled, dms.....lb. .1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1305- .1307
tanks.....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No prices
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —

Oil, sesame,[1,2] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No prices
Soybean,[1,2] cr., tank, mill..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1299- .1340
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks.....lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[2] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
needle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,2] tanks....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks.....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
pine, tanks, divd. E. cities, gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,2] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks.....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb. 50.00 Nom.
Whale,[2] ref., natural, dms...lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.

Oil, wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .44½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .50½- .53¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .60½- .63¼
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .65 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l..gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .40½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65¼- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, tons. 7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.....ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.....ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1,2].lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1,2] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Orange, mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12¼- —
divd. other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo., lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,2] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroaniliin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
sweet, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .12¾- .12¾
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .95
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .45 - .48
Verona, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidine, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroaniiin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,3] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18¼
29.0°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17¼
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls...lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
Sulphate, natural, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.25
Paprika,[1] Chilean, bgs.....lb. .31 - .31½
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .39½- .40
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .37¾- .38½
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[2] bbls., f.o.b. wks..lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1596- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1645- —
tanks.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd. slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 AMP, same basis lb. .0520- —
125-127 AMP, same basis. lb. .0530- —
128-130 AMP, same basis. lb. .0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
131-133 AMP, same basis. lb. .0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis. lb. .0615- —

PHOTO BY BARRETT & HILP

Concrete example of Shell Chemical going to war

METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE helps coat the holds of concrete ships against chemical reaction from their cargoes of fuel oil and gasoline. Acetone aids in making smokeless powder. In fact, *all* Shell Chemical products are on important war assignments these days.

We think that fact is significant to you. We believe our backlog of experience, which is proving so valuable to the national security, may someday be valuable to you. So when the day comes to aim your new product at a peacetime market, remember the name SHELL CHEMICAL. One of our products may prove as useful in your formula as MIK has proved in today's concrete ships.

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PRODUCTS OF SHELL CHEMICAL

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Acetone — Isopropyl Alcohol
Isopropyl Ether — Diacetone
Butadiene — Mesityl Oxide
Methyl Ethyl Ketone — Ammonia
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol
Allyl Alcohol — Allyl Chloride

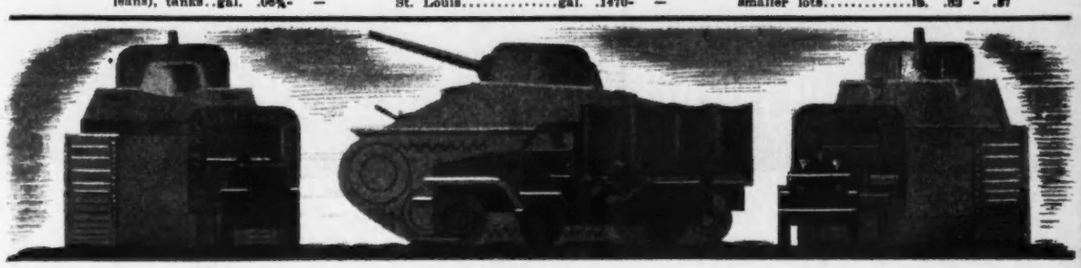
ARMY E NAVY

Martinez and Dominguez, California, Plants

SHELL CHEMICAL Division of SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION
100 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO 6, CALIFORNIA

V. GREEFF & CO. Eastern Sales Agent 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11

Paraffin, fully refd., slabs, loose, 135-137 AMP, same basis, lb. 0640- —
138-140 AMP, same basis, lb. .0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis, lb. .0810- —
149-151 AMP, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .28 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .34 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .54 - .55
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Pellitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Penicillin,[6] ampules, per 100,000 units. 5.00 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, 30 - .35
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-36° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705 Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .50 - .51
sports, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .50 - .52
Mombasa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22¼- .25
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0832- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill. Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topas, bbls., c.l.....lb. .022 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l..lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .028 - —
USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
snow, c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.25
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel, tanks.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .06⅞- .07⅝
No. 2.....gal. .06⅝- .07⅝
No. 3.....gal. .06⅛- .07⅝
bunker, Baltimore, Md....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Houston, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New Orleans, La.....bbl. .85 - .97
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.67
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Port Tampa, Fla.....bbl. 1.55 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Texas City, Tex.....bbl. .85 - .97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore...gal. .12 - —
Petroleum, lacquer, diluent, at refinery, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07⅞- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-232 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .13
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Hartford .....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1270- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphthas, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06¾- —
Petroleum, naphthas, cleaners,[6] tankwagons, Newark....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .13 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N. J..gal. .21¼- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 20,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .18½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1390- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .13 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Petroleum, solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-83), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, tankwagon, tanks..gal. .07⅛- .08
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1530- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1270- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent
Phenobarbital 5-lb. cne.....lb. 3.62 - 3.79
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.56 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾ .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - .87



A WAR-PROVED ALKYD WITH A BIG INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

BECKOSOL P-322

The test of war is the toughest in the world. Many established peacetime products have been unable to meet it. Many others have been so modified for battle conditions as to have few postwar applications.

But Beckosol P-322 is emphatically not one of these. Although it was developed especially for war use, this high quality pure alkyd has proved so outstanding in every way that it is definitely here to stay.

Now used in millions of pounds as a basis for TAC ES-680 finishes for tanks, jeeps, and trucks, its high viscosity and excellent mineral spirits tolerance make it a "natural" for use in low solids, medium-viscosity industrial finishes for both baking and air-drying.

Remember Beckosol P-322? Some day you're going to want it—*in quantity.*

ARMY NAVY

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC

General Offices and Main Plant, Detroit 20, Michigan

Other plants: Brooklyn, New York • Elizabeth, New Jersey • South San Francisco, California • Tuscaloosa, Alabama • Liverpool, England • Sydney, Australi

SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • INDUSTRIAL PLASTICS • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS • CHEMURGIC RUBBE

Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .52½- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .57½- —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solu., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib .dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car mine, c.l., long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.. long-ton. 4.30 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
66% basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —

Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
50% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.85 - —
51% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
52% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
53% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs .....lb. .33 - .35
Pathalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Pathalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.90 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .37½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coal-tar,[6] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
standa. 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bbls...lb. .20 - .23
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .60 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.

Potash carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
tanks .....lb. .02½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .34 - .38
Chlorate,[6,4] cryst., kgs., c.l. works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .12
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .12 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 96%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
20% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944 12%.
granular 50-52 K_2O..unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¾
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
20° Be, ret. dms., l.c.l., 5 or more, works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4 works .. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propylenegiycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Pleasseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Chl., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 c.c., dms., divd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).

Bemis MULTIWALL PAPER SHIPPING BAGS . . .

"SEWN WITH BEMIS SPECIAL THREAD, EH? SAY, THIS BAG IS CLOSED AS TIGHT AS A SCOTCHMAN'S POCKETBOOK"
"IT'S A SWELL ADVERTISEMENT.. REGULAR BILLBOARD. AND BEMIS PRINTING MAKES IT STAND OUT ALMOST LIKE NEON LIGHTS"
"BEMIS MAKES ALL TYPES OF MULTIWALL BAGS — SEWN OR PASTED, VALVE OR OPEN-MOUTH"
Your Brand
"WHEN YOU SEE THE BEMIS BAG-MAKER'S CERTIFICATE, ON A BAG, YOU CAN BET IT EXCEEDS THE CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. PLENTY TOUGH, SURE 'NOUGH"
"IF YOU NEED A REAL WATERPROOF, MOISTUREPROOF BAG, BEMIS HAS IT"
"BEMIS BAGS ARE TAILOR-MADE TO YOUR REQUIREMENTS"

CALL IN THE BEMIS MULTIWALL PAPER BAG EXPERT

Bemis has a staff of Multiwall Paper Bag experts which are at your service whether you are a Bemis customer or not. Call upon us any time you have a troublesome packaging problem. You'll find the Bemis Man an expert on all phases of such problems, whether it be bag design, bag closing equipment, shipping or storing bags. Let him study your packaging operations. He may suggest ways to increase output, lower man power, cut costs or reduce waste. His call will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation.

BEMIS BAGS

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

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BETTER BAGS FOR 86 YEARS

Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks..lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Propyleneglycol, N.F., dms., c.l., f.o.b., Freeport, Tex., frt., equald., with So. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15

Quebracho extract,* solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05½- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —

Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13

Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —

Quicksilver,[1,2] flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.130.00 -135.00

Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75

Quinidine,* NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,* NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 mgs., oz. .88 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,* USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.

Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .27½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —

Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs...lb. .14¾- .14¾
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00

Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
works..lb. 1.50 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots,
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide.
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, bgs., works..lb. .40 - —

Red, maroon, cadmium, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.89 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.91 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09½- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis...lb. .08¼- .900
Para,[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220-
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245-
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265-
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —

Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls...lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 3.06 - 3.06
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin,[4] bots., 100 grams.kilo.260.00- —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½

Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.72 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 5.13 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 5.13 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 5.26 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96

Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31

Saccharin,[3] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60

Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.40.00 -42.00

Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24

Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾

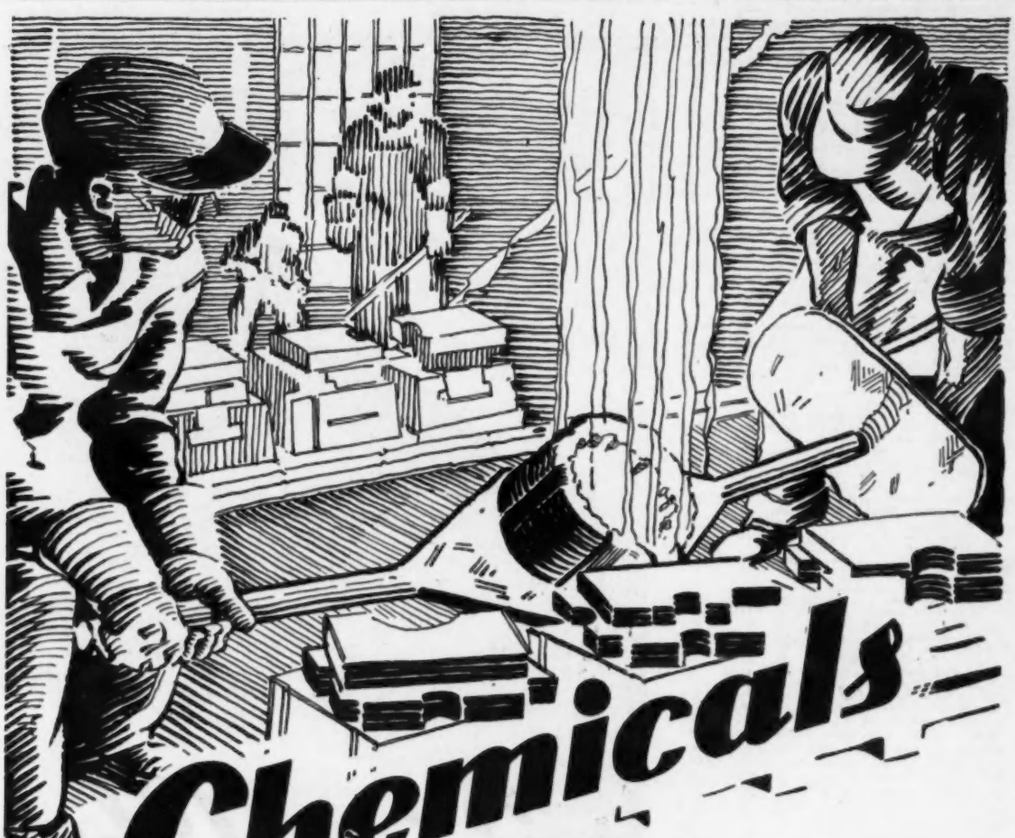
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks

Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .95
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.

Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -22.30

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).

Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.6
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —



Chemicals FOR METALS AND ALLOYS

Stauffer supplies large quantities of industrial chemicals to the metals and alloys industries. Like many other large chemical consumers the metals industry looks to Stauffer as a source of supply because we have the facilities and experience to "deliver the goods" when you want it - - as you want it.

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Acids
Aluminum Sulphate
Borax
Boric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Citric Acid
Commercial Muriatic Acid
Commercial Nitric Acid
*Copperas
Cream of Tartar
Liquid Chlorine
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
*Superphosphate
Tartar Emetic
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois
624 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
550 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .46 - .47
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33⅜- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .26
siftings, bgs.....lc. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16⅛
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10⅛
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs., lb. .21½- .22
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¼c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 2c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4000- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100...lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3860- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 3c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Shortening, tres.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
99-99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44⅝- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44⅝- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-ozs. lots.....oz. .52⅜- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .309 - .338
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .388 - .426
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11⅝- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10⅝- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l., ...100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 50%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —

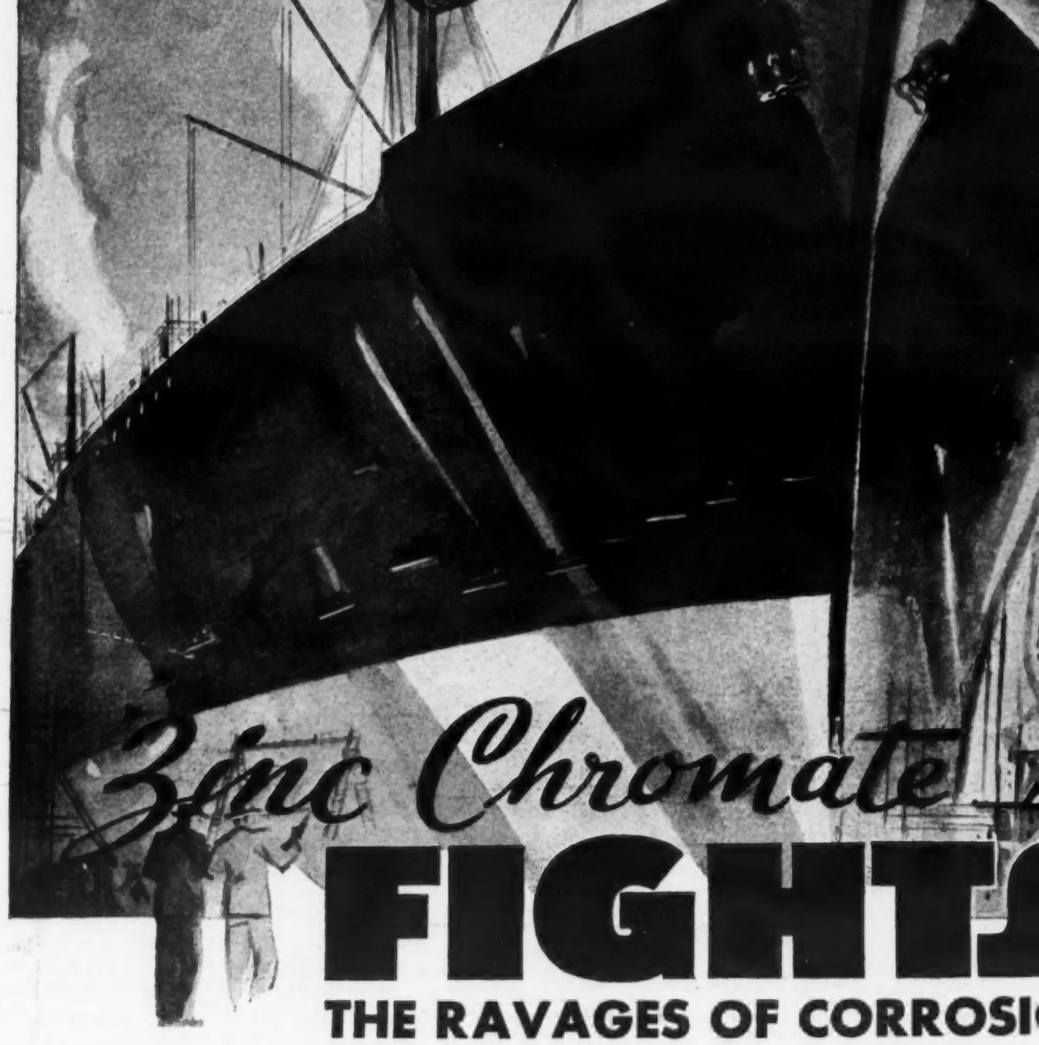
Soda, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D. Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —

Soda bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .07⅞
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12⅝- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
38°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic flake, powd., 70%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —

Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
4, divd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - —
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅝- —
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- —
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24½- —
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- —
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .13½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
powdered, 5c. higher.
Solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90



THE RAVAGES OF CORROSI

Ships being readied for sea in America's aggressive shipyards receiv chromate primer to protect them, during long war voyages, from the of corrosion.

The U. S. Navy and U. S. Maritime Commission recognize that zinc c not only has superior corrosion inhibitive properties but its use in pain inates tremendous weights, thereby permitting heavier armament, or in speed. Zinc chromate primers also find extensive application in aircr struction for Army and Navy use. This is just another example of a vi time job being done by chromium chemicals.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK, N.Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CIT

Soda hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld..lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks dms..lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.. ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.95
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate o r l q uets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., s a m e basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., con-tracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.15
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs..... .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.80
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.15.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .34
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.25
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.50
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —

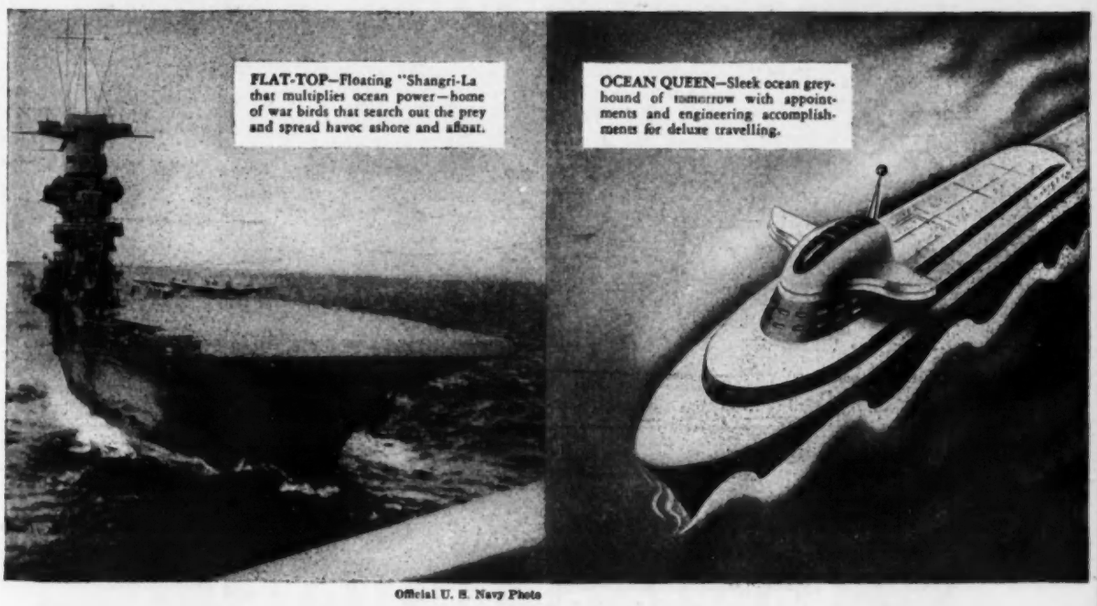
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .10 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19½- .10½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .90
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .48 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.67 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .26 - .31
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .32 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb 1.30 - 1.35

Strontium, nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .67¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld., lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -37.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .85 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.20

Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works.
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.95 - 4.11

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!



FLAT-TOP—Floating "Shangri-La that multiplies ocean power—home of war birds that search out the prey and spread havoc ashore and afloat.

OCEAN QUEEN—Sleek ocean greyhound of tomorrow with appointments and engineering accomplishments for deluxe travelling.

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Today . . . Solvay Alkalies are all mobilized for Victory Production! They are a vital, basic factor in the construction of war materiel. Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and many other vital and related products are now being supplied from three strategically located plants. Established in 1881, Solvay is America's largest producer of alkalies.

Tomorrow . . . Solvay products will contribute immeasurably to chemical achievements that will enrich the world of tomorrow. Drawing upon its extensive resources, broad and varied experience and continuous research, Solvay will produce the finest alkalies. As in the past, its resources of technical knowledge and services will be available to industry.

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TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
medium, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, prodcction points, Balto..unit-ton. .84 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod. points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 85½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 40% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.5%-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 25% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,2] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[2,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29½
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .33¾
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East .....gal. .34½- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
South..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .26 - .35½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.200.00- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .21½- .22
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.50
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs,.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .81 - .83
Titanium dioxide,[1,2] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .83
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .78 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return...gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brasilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .83
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Tricalcetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. drs..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, Zone 1..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (3) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (2), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works...lb. 1.16 - —
Triethylenegiycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .33
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .85½- .91½
wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G ports..ton N.121.55 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .32

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, while label, tins...lb. 8.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Vanillin, makers, primary distrib., ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls.. bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol).. mil units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $1 per ton.46.00 -48.50
liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb. .05¼- —
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb. .04475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, cnts., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .29¾- —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees',[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½- —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs.. ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56¼- .56½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57¼- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60¼
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52¾- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs. ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .73¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, natural, bls. lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.64 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00

Make Cowles Your Source of SILICATE!

Crystamet
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate. Cowles CRYSTAMET is an exceptionally pure, perfectly white granular sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Excellent solubility, uniformity, chemical stability.

Drymet
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Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate. Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, noncaking, easy to handle.

Dryorth
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Technically Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate. Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high Na_2O value.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

THE COWLES DETERGENT CO.
7016 Euclid Avenue · Cleveland 3, Ohio

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[4] (xylene), indus., dms. return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works...gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms..... lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts,..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
packages, same basis...lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, ca., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.67 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.69 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works...lb. .02 - .02¾
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Corporation Earnings

American Can Company

	1944	1943
Year, Dec. 31	$13,335,759	$12,867,422
Per share	4.22	4.03

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.

	1943	1942
3 months, Dec. 31	$409,168	$551,880
Per share	.58	.49

Champion Paper & Fibre

12 weeks, Nov. 7	533,887	936,921
Per share	.75	1.48

Coca-Cola International Corp.

Year, Dec. 31	5,847,568	5,937,257
Per share	20.96	20.94

Commercial Solvents Corporation

Year, Dec. 31	2,899,180	3,000,034
Per share	1.10	1.16

Continental Can Company

Year, Dec. 31	5,169,963	5,052,955
Per share	1.81	1.77

Cook Paint & Varnish Company

Year, Nov. 30	453,660	480,830
Per share	1.44	1.57

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Year, Oct. 31	15,183,383	12,481,129
Per share	6.40	5.04

Hooker Electrochemical Company

Year, Nov. 30	1,210,118	1,442,390
Per share	3.43	4.13

Illinois Zinc Co.

3 months, Dec. 31	64,121	122,998
Per share	.63	1.29

Nehi Corporation

Year, Dec. 31	1,054,128	1,032,468
Per share	.96	.94

Owens-Illinois Glass Company

Year, Dec. 31	9,478,296	9,194,548
Per share	.....	.....

Phillips Petroleum Company

Year, Dec. 31	14,168,422	13,129,458
Per share	3.04	2.95

Udylite Corporation

Year, Dec. 31	214,294	197,210
Per share	.54	.49

Union Bag & Paper Corporation

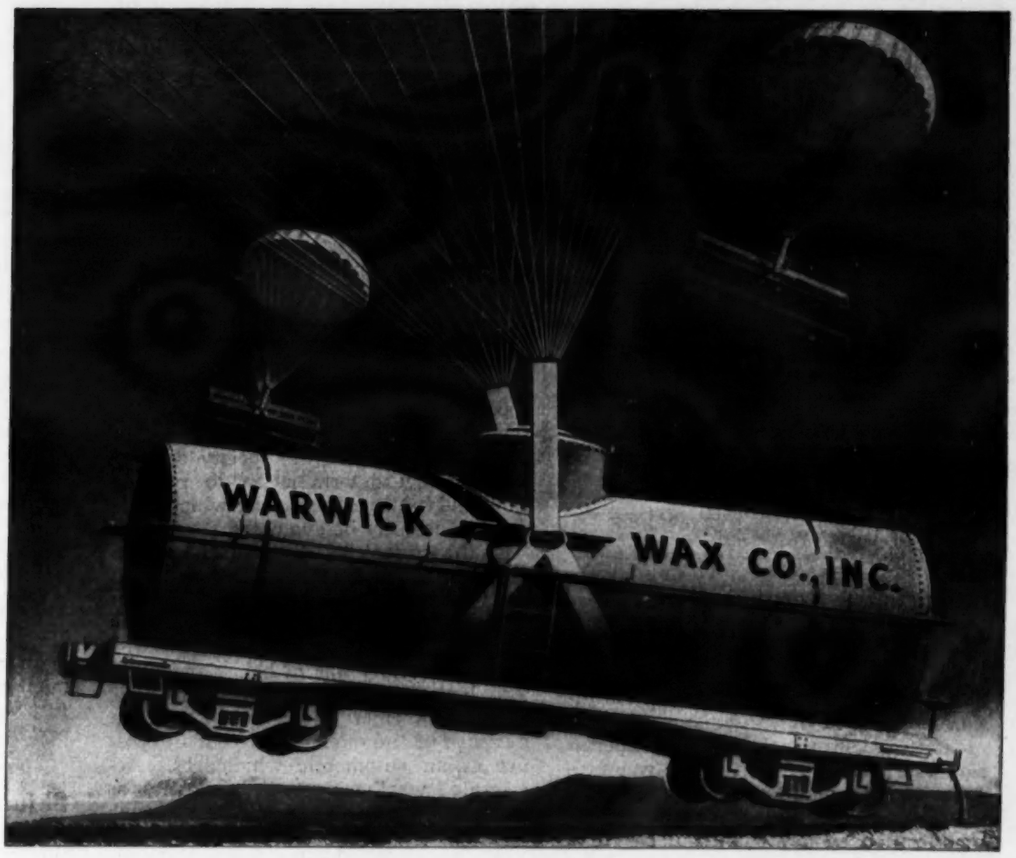
Year, Dec. 31	1,058,476	1,890,401
Per share	.33	1.50

Z

Zein,[4] bgs., 1,000 lbs.. works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., Works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,6,8] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
lead free,[6] bgs.. c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., lead free, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07⅝- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅝- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅝- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10⅝- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
ctns., smaller lots, frt. equald..lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Mar. 6 issue of OPD.



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59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address Reporter, New York.

William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates, including postage, in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 145 February 28, 1944 Number 9

Blueprinting Reconversion

It is most encouraging to find in the special report on economic reconversion from war to peace a recommendation that the processes of business demobilization be handled by the existing governmental agencies which have had supervision over the conversion to the war program and the maintenance of the industrial war effort. Creation of a new demobilization agency could but result in still another necessity to start from scratch. There has been far too much rearranging, renaming, and shifting. The functioning agencies have improved, for the most part, with experience. It would be the worst of folly to scrap what they have learned with respect to getting along with business.

It is encouraging also that the report recommends protraction of at least the idea of wartime controls of materials and prices. It is undeniable that there will be much for the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration to do in the prevention of bargain dumping on one hand and of monopolistic skinning of the public on the other. The report well urges that government get out of business as speedily as possible. But, if speed shall be the sole determining factor in that connection, the debacle of 1929 will be but the fall of a house of cards in comparison with the business collapse that would follow. The government must stay in business to assure, not only orderly disposal of its surplus holdings, but also freedom from the squeeze of special interests and fortunate monopolies. The wartime whipcracking of the "embuttered farmers" and racketeering labor arousers must not be allowed to carry over into the era of peace.

Some there be who asseverate that reconversion will be a simple task. Those who speak thus just don't know anything about the job. The special reconversion report recognizes that the letting down can be far more disastrous than any measure of conversion to warwork. Reconversion might ease things for the general public for a short time, but it would unquestionably smash the business structure of the nation if reduced to the simple process of pulling out the governmental props, as well as stops, and hollering "Full speed ahead!"

For one thing, nobody knows in what direction "ahead" will lie when the need for warwork has ended. It certainly will not be the same direction that warwork is going. Those who are "simple" about the problem of reconversion may, perhaps can, learn from the present experience of teaching institutions in the face of the War Department's abandoning of most of its specialized training program. The special reconversion report gives good advice to unwind slowly and carefully and watch the loosened ends—but first, win the war.

—O-P-D—

Evaluating Plastics

The critical eye of utilitarian analysis was laid upon plastic materials in the Philadelphia symposium of the American Society for Testing Materials last week. Although the result was not an allover approving of the popular concepts of plastic artificial teeth and automobile bodies, belt buckles and bathtubs, these newer materials for the artisan's hand got encouragingly high rating in many respects, and the society set out with a new determination to provide more and better criterions by which plastics can usefully be evaluated.

In the committee discussions of tests for plastics emphasis was laid again on the biggest ASTM problem: that of developing practicable and accelerated tests which can reliably and accurately be translated into terms of behavior in use. The haze reading after fifty rubs—or 5,000—with emery flour is not a direct measure of the effects of a year's exposure as an automobile windshield. Accelerated weathering tests in plastics, as in metals and in paints, still leave much to be desired.

Important as is the development of tests for the evaluation of plastic materials physically and chemically, the most important determination which the plastics industry needs is an evaluation of its products in economic application. The coming years will demand that these materials be fitted properly into the industrial utilization of glass, ceramics, aluminum, magnesium, and other materials. The earlier this fitting is accomplished, the sounder will be the foundation on which the industry will build. Plastic materials have a great future. They will realize it to a gratifying degree—if they are safeguarded against the enthusiasm of their inadequately informed friends.

—O-P-D—

Cartels Will Survive

Business cartels are not among the things which the outcome of the war is going to keep out of the new world that is expected to follow it. The world is not going to be any more ready to accept a made-in-the-U.S.A. antitrust law than it will be to swap its ideas and methods and ideals of life for the superior brand that is known as American. The cartel is a necessity in world markets, mainly because the natural resources of materials and power, the ingenuity of men and their willingness to work are not equally spread all over the earth.

It is not necessary that United States business have a part in world cartels. The alternative is, of course, that it will have but little, if any, part in world markets. There is also the possibility that, if United States business refused to join a cartel and the United States government continued its policy of putting a price on the head of the cartel as an outlaw, this country would have to learn how to get along with very little tin, not too much antimony, a pittance of quinine, and no natural rubber. In these times of war, some of the lesser sources of those materials are open to this country. The countries that are those sources could not afford to stand up under cartel pressure not to supply the United States: they need markets for too many things which this country will not buy.

Anybody who believes that Great Britain will abandon the cartel as a postwar step of "reformation," has a poor idea of the economic status of that country in relation to world materials and world markets. The same holds good with respect to the Netherlands. Those countries know from experience that they cannot beat the world at economic warfare. This country should face realities and recognize them.

An international system of cartel regulation would be beneficial in the direction of equity. But, that would put government into a controlling position in a most important part of business, a position which the United States government prefers as a concomitant of antitrust prosecutions. Other governments have a big role in cartels, but the matter of control is just as often out of their hands as in them.

The cartel is a sort of protective tariff from an international standpoint, constructed and largely applied by business, rather than by government. The best thing to do with it is to make it fair. That, of course, would require some sort of an international or global supergovernment—and the Department of Justice just would not stand for that. But, the cartel will survive the war.

—O-P-D—

Skimmilk Masquerades

By a rollcall vote of more than 10 to 1 the august United States Senate has decreed that henceforth there shall be no such thing as dried skimmilk or skimmilk powder. The material hitherto properly designated by those terms must be called "dried milk solids," "defatted milk solids," or "nonfat milk solids." That is semantics with a vengeance overlapping the absurd. Shades of Gilbert and Sullivan! Who will write a "common uproar" about Big Buttercops?

It is interesting to conjecture just where this latest example of senatorial semantics leaves milk sugar. It is all the kinds of dried milk solids which are to mean dried skimmilk. What, too, of casein? That important industrial material has suffered much because the dauntless dairymen have found it more lucrative to sell their—ahem!—defatted fluid milk for the making of the edible dessication. There is, of course, the vegetable casein to offer hope to industrial needers of such material. But, if the senate of the united dairy interests hears about that, it will vociferously vote that term out of existence as it voted down the suggested designation, "vegetable butter," for oleomargarin.

BETTER HEALTH FOR MEN *and* HEN

The production of Riboflavin by chemical synthesis, although a truly remarkable accomplishment, did not insure that deficiencies of this dietary necessity would automatically cease. This problem has been handled, and most efficiently in our opinion, by manufacturers of pharmaceutical and proprietary preparations and by certain of the food industries.

A wide variety of capsules, tablets, and other preparations are available to the medical profession and to the public; the active ingredient in these is in some cases Riboflavin alone, and in others it is mixed with other vitamins and minerals needed for optimum health. Through these preparations a quite considerable portion of our population is receiving adequate amounts of the vitamin, but it is the milling and baking industries which have insured practically universal distribution through its incorporation in enriched flour and bread, basic foods consumed by everybody. The enrichment program was proposed first as a wartime measure, but it is now the opinion that its benefits will be a permanent part of our national economy.

Man is not the only animal that requires adequate outside sources of this vitamin, however; in fact, the basic need for Riboflavin was first demonstrated through experiments involving the lower animals. It is particularly important in the case of poultry and the pure vitamin is being used in ever-increasing amounts to insure a proper level in poultry feeds.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., among the first to supply Riboflavin to pharmaceutical and food industries, is well aware of the high manufacturing standards its customers demand. Pfizer-Quality in Riboflavin, as in all Pfizer products, has always been well above official requirements.

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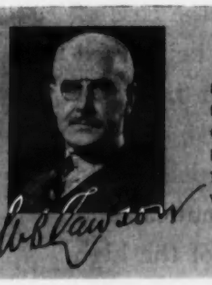

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Heavy Chemicals

Contract shipments of heavy chemicals are running closer to schedule than at any time in many months. Under present manpower shortage, production has been maintained at a remarkably high level. On the other hand, there was some relaxation of government demand and this facilitated a better adjustment of deliveries for industrial wants. Short shipments which recently featured the movement of several chemicals, left considerable slack and this condition is gradually being relieved.

Enormous stocks of aluminum, as revealed by the War Production Board gave ample justification for the late cutback of output. The reshuffle of shipments of soda ash and ultimate division of the movement from aluminum plants to other industrial consumers has greatly relieved the tension formerly noted in the ash market. Improvement in the call from the agricultural trade for copper sulphate deliveries has placed a dent in the stock-pile while the out of town demand for calcium chloride shipments has checked further accumulations of that chemical.

Oxalic acid has opened up another new consuming field. This time it is synthetic rubber. The acetate rayon mills are taking about all the carbon bisulphide that can be produced. WPB has amended the anhydrous aluminum chloride order so as to eliminate the small order certificate formerly required. WPB has also announced that users of small amounts of copper raw materials may now obtain in any calendar quarter up to 150 pounds of copper without obtaining authorization from WPB, providing its use is not prohibited by existing orders.

Allocation order M-227 regulating the distribution of copper chemicals was amended by the WPB February 24 to exempt deliveries up to 75 pounds of cuprous oxide to laboratories and laboratory suppliers in a calendar quarter. The small order exemption provisions of the order were also amended to apply to receipts of copper sulphate, copper carbonate, copper chloride, copper cyanide and cupric oxide from all suppliers in a calendar quarter.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.4 in the week ended February 19, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 89.6 in the previous week and 89.0 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Aluminum.—Justification for the cutback in production was revealed in a report issued by WPB. Output of aluminum in 1943 was 75 percent higher than in 1942 and amounted to 1,800,000,000 pounds. Peak production was attained during the last quarter when output registered more than 185,000,000 pounds a month.

Aluminum Chloride.—Suppliers are now permitted to furnish 600 pounds of anhydrous aluminum chloride to each customer in any month without filing the "small order" certificate previously required by WPB.

Aluminum Flakes.—Some excess inventory material amounting to 17,555 pounds was located by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB and offered for sale.

Ammoniac Sal.—It did not take full production to satisfy the demand for white granular. Buying interest continued chiefly for small lots which were readily obtainable from a comfortable supply situation.

Arsenic, Red.—A lot of 400 pounds was obtainable from the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB. This was culled from excess inventories.

Barium Chloride.—Recent buying has brought the available supply to a relatively low level and the market has again assumed a tight position.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Rayon mills continued to accept heavy deliveries of this chemical. Demand was sufficient to absorb material about as rapidly as produced. The market was quoted firm at former price levels.

Copper Oxide.—Shipments for government use accounted for the major part of production. Civilian supply remained under strict allocation. Some excess inventory black oxide was located by WPB and a lot of 1,100 pounds was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division.

Magnesium Metal.—Sales of brucite to producers of magnesium metal for use in production of metal have been exempted from price control by OPA.

Manganese Dioxide.—WPB had 8,800 pounds, 200 mesh, for sale through their Regional Redistribution Division. This was taken from excess inventories.

Potash Chlorate.—Allocated shipments were readily satisfied with production sufficiently heavy to meet demand. There was no indication of excess stocks, but producers seemed to be in a more comfortable position than noted a few weeks ago.

Soda Acetate.—Consuming demand for the 60 percent technical grade has continued to exceed the supply with the result that a number of users have been required to shift over to the anhydrous grade. Recently WPB approved vapor-proof nonreturnable steel drums for the anhydrous grade which proved a very satisfactory package, and permits storage for a long period, without absorption of any moisture. Since 3 pounds of anhydrous grade are equal to 5 pounds of technical, 60 percent, considerable saving is expected in containers, transportation, handling and storage, by using the anhydrous material.

Soda Ash.—Occasional resale lots reached the market, but the position of producers remained tight so far as new business was concerned. The shipment situation has steadily improved with some makers practically caught up with contract schedules. The bag situation continued to cause some concern owing to the paper shortage.

Soda Caustic.—Producer's position showed further improvement without having any influence upon the open market. Heavy contract shipments represented the week's movement. Odd lots of resale material were offered at prices usually above buyers' views. Some export orders remained uncovered with Mexico showing the most interest.

Sodium Hypochlorite Solution.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division offered 100,000 gallons for sale from excess inventories.

Zinc Cyanide.—Some electroplater can secure 1,000 pounds of excess inventory material from the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Acids

Acetic.—Reports from some out of town producers revealed that demand was slightly above the production level. From other sources the supply situation was represented as more comfortable. Meanwhile, there was no suggestion of price changes.

Formic.—Market conditions remained firm under an active inquiry for home and export requirements. Some resale material, reported to be slightly off color, has occasionally reached the market.

Oxalic.—Only odd lots of material for immediate shipment were obtainable. New inquiries reached the market and were reported to come from manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Demand kept somewhat above produc-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

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tion capacity and buying conditions at the close were relatively tight.

Phosphoric. — Some relaxation in demand slightly eased the supply situation although the position of the market was described as tight. According to reports, the government has let down to some extent in its call for deliveries but it was indefinite as to whether this development was temporary or permanent.

Sulphuric.—Demand reported heavy from manufacturers of high octane gasoline. Shipments to other industries reported steady with material moving about as rapidly as produced.

Insecticides

Accompanying the increased demand for insecticdes is a measurable expansion in the call for seed for victory gardens. Department of Agriculture has asked for an increase in plantings this year. In 1943, there were 20,000,000 victory gardens planted.

Growers of certain biennial varieties of apples may find that blossom sprays will ease their labor problems in fruit thinning this year, according to fruit scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Weak sprays of dinitrocresol have been used for this purpose in recent tests by the Department. The sprays destroy a large number of the blossoms and therefore reduce the number of apples that would have to be picked off later in hand thinning.

Absence of information regarding the government export policy and of government requirements for insecticides has made it difficult for the industry to form any definite opinion of the effects on the domestic supply outlook. Similar lack of information exists in reference to importations of rotenone and pyrethrum.

Chemicals in Postwar Era to Be Discussed

—Continued from page 3

Louis, will analyze the accounting and financial problems which will confront the industry in the transition period. Dr. W. L. Badger, Ann Arbor, Mich., manager of the consulting engineering division of the Dow Chemical Company, will outline the needs for practical engineering talent to effect rapid commercial scale development of new products. John B. Glenn, president of the Pan American Trust Company, New York, and vice-president of the New York Board of Trade and chairman of the Latin American Section, will outline the policies necessary to maintain our international leadership.

Raymond Stevens, vice-president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Boston, will discuss the more extensive and effective use of fundamental and applied research which he foresees in the postwar period. Dr. H. S. Rogers, president of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, will interpret the trends in technical education, with special reference to chemists and chemical engineers.

Mining Engineers Install Fulton as President

—Continued from page 3

Kelley, chairman of the board of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, for distinguished achievement in mining administration.

The William Lawrence medal for distinguished achievement in mining was presented to George B. Harrington, president of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal Company of Chicago.

The Anthony F. Lucas Medal for distinguished achievement in improving the technique and practice of finding and producing petroleum was presented to Charles Van Ormer Millikan of the Amerada Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

In his acceptance address Mr. Kelley declared that "the demands of war have caused such a heavy drain upon our national resources, particularly upon our non-ferrous metal mines, that we can no longer look upon our American mines as an inexhaustible treasure house." Our deposits of copper, lead and zinc, he said, "have been and are being impaired to the point where the national security demands that they be carefully husbanded."

Midway Chemical Company, chartered under New Jersey laws, has changed its corporate name to Boyle-Midway, Inc.

Chemical Workers Show Increase

—Continued from page 3

in chemical and related lines were reported as follows:—

Average Earnings

	Weekly		
	Dec., 1943	Nov., 1943	Oct., 1943
Chemical and allied products	$42.26	$42.50	$42.64
Ammunition	43.15	42.43	43.77
Chemicals	49.93	50.40	50.34
Cottonseed oil	26.29	26.20	26.00
Crude petroleum production	51.44	51.85	50.57
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	34.58	34.30	34.58
Explosives, safety fuses	46.66	47.77	46.85
Fertilizers	27.21	27.94	28.86
Fireworks	40.24	40.12	38.08
Paints and varnishes	43.80	44.40	44.17
Petroleum refining	56.30	56.20	56.12
Rayon, allied products	37.07	37.76	37.22
Soaps	45.73	45.07	44.01

Hourly

	Hourly		
	Dec., 1943 Cents	Nov., 1943 Cents	Oct., 1943 Cents
Chemical and allied products	93.7	93.2	93.1
Ammunition	96.0	94.6	94.9
Chemicals	108.5	108.2	107.6
Cottonseed oil	49.5	48.5	47.7
Crude petroleum production	112.2	112.9	112.0
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	78.8	78.0	78.6
Explosives	103.0	102.8	101.7
Fertilizers	64.4	64.4	65.4
Fireworks	92.0	91.1	89.6
Paints and varnishes	94.7	94.9	94.3
Petroleum refining	122.5	122.0	121.7
Rayon, allied products	88.6	88.4	88.2
Soaps	97.9	96.6	95.9

Trade Briefs

Gambine Laboratories, Inc., Kingston, has changed its corporate name to Gambine, Inc.

***Soft* Drink Industry** Advisory Committee has been formed by the Office of Price Administration.

General Printing Ink Corporation is erecting a new factory building in Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $18,000.

Roto Salt Company, Brooklyn, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Boyd R. Hopkins, Pasadena, has recently joined the sales department of the Thermex division of the Girdler Corporation and will represent the firm on the West coast.

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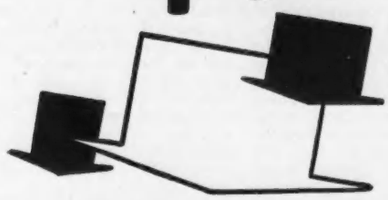

In your household spray

VELSICOL AR-50

GIVES

Longer lasting repellency and AA kill

Velsicol AR-50 shows the highest degree of initial repellency. Scientifically tested against other toxic ingredients, it proved itself far surperior as a repellent. VELSICOL AR-50 definitely has repellency *plus*.

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If you want the best household spray on the market, find out today about VELSICOL AR-50. It's available . . . it's economical . . . its quality never varies!

For Cattle Spray
VELSICOL AR-60

Proved in the barn . . . approved by the trade . . . VELSICOL AR-60 is also tops in kill and repellency plus.

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GENERAL OFFICES: 120 EAST PEARSON STREET, CHICAGO

VELSICOL

PLANT: MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Chemical Workers Draft Deferment Ends

—Continued from page 5

Some idea of how heavily the chemical industry has been hit by the draft is gained from the results of a recent survey which shows that the average age of the supervisory employees in the industry has dropped from 27 years of age to 23 years of age in the short space of time since the United States has been in the war. This is the result, of course, of the drafting of the older men into the service and replacing them with the younger skilled workers. And the policy now of taking the younger group is threatening to cause a gap in the flow of new skilled workers into the industry which spokesmen say will result in serious consequences to the industry should the war continue several years longer.

The belief expressed in private and what might be termed semi-official quarters is that the chemical industry should hesitate no longer to make earnest demands upon the top officials of the government—the War and Navy Department officials in particular—that some action be taken now to meet the threat of a dearth of manpower in the industry. Unless the inroads of the draft are curbed the question will arise seriously whether the industry will be able to fulfill its contractual requirements.

Under the new regulations, special provisions are applicable to all registrants aged 18 through 21. Effective February 1, 1944, those persons, whether fathers or non-fathers, are not to be deferred by reason of occupation unless there is filed with the local board a Form 42-A (Special). In order to file a Form 42-A (Special) with the local board, the State Director of Selective Service must indicate on the form that he is of the opinion that rare and exceptional circumstances warrant deferment of the registrant. Local boards can grant no deferments in this age group unless specifically authorized to do so by the State Director.

It will be necessary to show immediate danger of serious disruption of an approved production program. Under no other circumstances, it is said, can support be given to requests for continued deferment of registrants in this age group. And this applies to registrants engaged in critical occupations, such as chemical engineering and geophysics, as well as to those engaged in essential occupations. It is fair to assume, it is added, that no registrant between the ages of 18 and 22 will be deferred under the regulations as they now stand unless employed in a critical occupation.

Amend Company Formed In Chemical, Drug Field

The Amend Drug & Chemical Company has been organized in this city to deal in and manufacture drugs, fine chemicals, and specialties. Offices have been established at 117 East 24th street. Officers of the new company are E. Paul Amend, president, formerly assistant secretary of Eimer & Amend; Edward B. Amend, vice-president, who held a similar position with Eimer & Amend; William J. Grill, secretary and treasurer, and G. Robert Bohlin and William C. Schroeder, vice-presidents.

At the New York city address laboratory facilities are being installed for the preparation of special formula and chemical mixtures. Manufacturing activities will also be conducted in a plant in Lodi, N. J.

Wishnick-Tumpeer Now Witco Chemical Company

Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., this city, manufacturers and distributors of chemicals, pigments and asphalt products, has changed its name to Witco Chemical Company. No changes in corporate structure, management, or personnel are effected by the change in name, which is based on the company's long established trademark, "Witco."

Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc., was founded in 1920. In 1926 Witco acquired the Pioneer Asphalt Company plant in Lawrenceville, Ill., followed in 1933 by the purchase of the Panhandle Carbon Company, Borger, Tex., where Witco carbon blacks have been manufactured ever since. Four years ago a new research laboratory was added in Chicago along with the erection of a plant for the manufacture of chemical specialties.

Industry Reconversion Control Studied

—Continued from page 3

other employment problems; establishment of a "financial kit" for the termination of war contracts to assure quick cash pending settlement and 100 percent payment on all articles completed; appointment of a Surplus Property Administrator; prompt extension of needed war powers, including the expiring Price Control and War Powers Act, and enactment of other laws, including a postwar tax program and provision for liberal credit to manufacturers resuming civilian production.

The Administration moved swiftly to give effect to the recommendations. The two key positions were filled almost immediately by War Mobilization Director Byrnes. He named William L. Clayton, who is resigning as assistant secretary of commerce, to the post of Surplus War Property Administrator, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, who, since 1923, has been head of the Veterans Administration, as the Work Director.

President Roosevelt clothed the office of the Surplus War Property Administrator with legal authority by simultaneously issuing an executive order establishing the office and outlining its duties. The proclamation gave the new agency general supervision and direction over the handling and disposition of surplus war property and the transfer of any such property from one government agency to another.

Authority was also granted in the proclamation to the Administrator to assign the disposal of surplus property as follows:—Consumer goods to the procurement division of the Treasury; capital and producers' goods, including plants, equipment, materials, scrap and other industrial property, to a subsidiary of the RFC; ships and maritime property to the United States Maritime Commission, and food to the War Food Administration. Surplus property located outside the United States was assigned to the FEA.

Ralph H. Lee Joins Special Chemicals Co.

Ralph H. Lee, formerly affiliated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., this city, has become affiliated with the Special Chemicals Company, manufacturer of fluxes and plating chemicals and distributor of kindred chemicals, this city. Mr. Lee, a native of Waterbury, Conn., had been affiliated with the duPont organization for sixteen years, and more recently was attached to its Electroplating Division.

R. H. Barnard Honored

Randolph H. Barnard, executive vice-president of Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, has been honored by the American Legion through his appointment to a subcommittee of the legion's commission on postwar America. Mr. Barnard has been selected to serve on the labor, management, private enterprise and public activities committee of which Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee is chairman.

Cottonseed Ass'n to Meet

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the National Cottonseed Products Association will be held at the Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 17 and 18.

Butterfingers, 1954

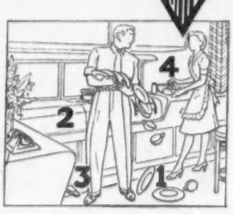
Your post-war dinner dishes may be made of glassware that looks like china and can be bounced on your kitchen floor without cracking or chipping. They're not just a dream—the Army is using them now! Military medical men recognized cracked dishes as a likely breeding place for germs, and the laboratories of American industry provided the answer . . . so, when peace comes, another matter-of-fact miracle will enter *your* life.

GATX GENERAL AMERICAN

PART OF THE PICTURE OF AMERICA TOMORROW

1 ***Your dishes***—**and almost everything else in your home—will have been carried, either in finished or raw-material form, in a General American railroad freight car.**

2 ***Plastics***—**chemicals for their manufacture will be handled in General American Tank Storage Terminals, where industry stores its bulk liquids safely and economically.**



3 ***Invisible electric servants***—**to operate your kitchen appliances—made in plants using welded equipment manufactured by General American Plate & Welding Division.**

4 ***Perishable foods***—**protected at shipping point by General American Precooling service, kept fresh en route in refrigerator cars supplied by General American Transportation.**

GENERAL AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION
CORPORATION
CHICAGO

Fertilizer Materials

Labor shortage was the primary disturbing influence in the fertilizer market last week. Combined efforts of distributors, mixers and the War Labor Board were brought to bear to relieve the situation. The Southern areas have felt the effects of limited manpower more than in other sections, but the disturbance has been of general character. Production of mixed goods was maintained at the greatest possible volume under prevailing conditions, but output may be slowed down unless manpower tension is relieved. Reports from the Southeast indicate that the largest consumption of fertilizer on record will be accomplished if material can be delivered. The gasoline shortage has restricted truck delivery and shifted an additional burden to the railroads. It was apparent that the recent urge to buy early and store deliveries was fully justified.

Tobacco growers along the Connecticut valley have received some more imported cottonseed meal. According to estimates, this section will get about 60 percent of the amount received last year. Allocations of imported soda nitrate on the Pacific coast have been larger, so that the tonnage shipped is about the same as a year ago. February prices for American soda nitrate and A-N-L compound have been extended through March. Allocations of additional potash salts will bring the amount for this year to 1,172,998 tons, equivalent to 580,027 tons of K_2O. This exceeds by 25,000 tons the average deliveries for agricultural purposes during the two preceding crop years.

Feed demand for dried blood and tankage appeared to show some relaxation. Prices for these materials at foreign supply sources have advanced under British buying and are now above domestic ceiling figures. Some future sales of fish scrap on a when-and-if-made basis were reported at Baltimore at ceiling prices.

A meeting between the Agricultural Adjustment Division of fertilizer manufacturers and government officials took place in Washington on February 26 to discuss grades, the kind of goods and prices for the Spring trade.

Representatives of organic nitrogenous materials producers met with officials of the Fertilizers Division of the War Food Administration February 24 to review the outlook for supplies for the period ending June 30, 1944, and probably supplies for next year. Officials refused to comment on what transpired at the meeting, but indicated that an action of some kind is contemplated and will be published, probably early next week.

Coke byproduct estimate of ammonia sulphate is now grouped in a tabulation on page 4 and not in the market paragraph.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Canadian material in pellet form continued to reach this section, while ordnance material satisfied demand in Southern sections. Labor and transportation shortages caused some delay in deliveries in certain areas while demand seemed to show a better degree of activity.

Ammonia Sulphate.—California has been given some additional releases to ease the situation. Demand was reported active with the movement entirely guided by WPB regulation.

Blood and Tankage.—Although importations have been relatively liberal of late, a tapering off of material from foreign supply sources seemed likely. It was reported that British buying has forced prices above domestic ceiling levels. Local demand for feeding purposes was not so active as noted earlier in the year.

Castor Pomace. — Restricted offerings restrained business and occasional sales were the best that could be reported. Production remained limited with demand holding in excess of the supply.

Cottonseed Meal. — Recent arrivals have permitted more material reaching tobacco growing areas. The movement was under the direction of the CCC.

Fish Meal and Scrap.—Light offerings of 67 percent protein sardine meal at $77.50 per ton in carlots, production plant, were reported on the West coast. Eastern advices noted some gain in interest in future fish scrap with occasional sales at ceiling figures on a when and if made basis. It was asserted that the outlook for meal does not appear favorable as the allowance of $3 per ton for grinding and the same amount for bagging leaves the conversion profit too small.

Nitrogenous Material.—Buying conditions continued tight, possibly tighter than before. Recent restrictions on crude material had a tendency to reduce production. Regular contract shipments were responsible for the market's movement while many additional inquiries remained unfilled.

Soda Nitrate.—February prices for domestic material were extended through March. A-N-L compound quotations will also remain unchanged for March shipments. Allocations have permitted larger shipments of imported material on the Pacific coast, the tonnage averaging about the same as last year.

Urea.—Supply reported relatively free. The fertilizer trade appeared to have satisfied most of its requirements while a relaxation in the demand for the higher test for plastics was reflected in the general supply situation. It was understood that some new areas will be opened for fertilizer allocation, but the supply outlook seemed favorable to meet this prospective demand, including also the requirements for feeders.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Active demand for home and export combined with relatively high producing costs were influences contributing strength to this market. At the rate deliveries are reaching acidulating plants, it would appear that the supply for fertilizer use will be sufficient to meet the season's requirements. The labor situation continued to be a difficult problem but the fact that an immense quantity of rock is above ground has made it possible to divert some of the mining labor to assist in the process of shipping the material to its destination.

Superphosphate.—Supplies were reported sufficient to meet the demand from mixers and the largest production ever recorded has been made available to meet agricultural requirements. The only unfavorable features are manpower shortages and transportation conditions. Reports from distant points have emphasized the lack of truck facilities for the movement of mixed goods to farms and in this is attributed to a meager supply of gasoline and an increased burden upon the railroads. These conditions have reached the acute stage in certain areas in the South. No improvement in the supply of triple-superphosphate could be noted. An active domestic demand together with the call for lend-lease shipments have kept stocks at a relatively low level.

Potashes

Substantial improvement in the supply situation has been accomplished through the allocation of approximately 200,000 tons of additional potash salts by the War Production Board for fertilizer use during period three. This is equivalent to approximately 100,000 tons of K_2O. The allocation has reversed the shortage outlook and it is now apparent that deliveries for agriculture will exceed the average of the two preceding

—Continued on page 66

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A. — Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

OPD—2-28-1944 37

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THE UNEXCELLED CONDITIONER
FOR MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS AND CHEMICALS!
If you need more in '44; Here's how—order now.
Then, be you large or small—we can surely serve you all.
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SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O ALSO 50% K_2O
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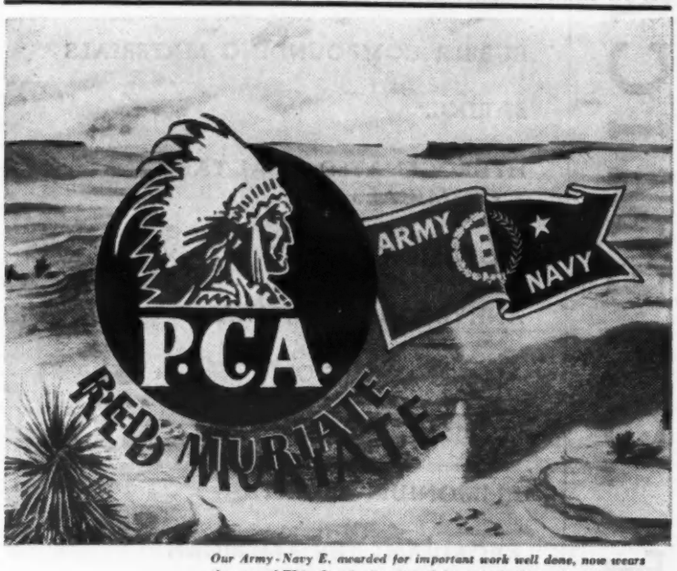
MANURE SALTS
22% K_2O MINIMUM
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.



Our Army-Navy E, awarded for important work well done, now wears the coveted White Star for "continued determined effort and patriotism."

PRODUCING TO THE LIMIT

POTASH is vital to good food crops ...and never in our history has food been so important.

POTASH is vital to industry... and never before has industry faced such all-out production demands.

So it isn't hard to see why there isn't all the potash everybody needs ...but production is being pushed to the limit. More potash than ever is being mined and processed and right in the forefront—as always—you find P. C. A. and its symbol, Red Indian trade-mark. Keep your eye on this symbol. It is important today and its place in the post-war picture will be even more so.

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GENERAL SALES OFFICE...50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
• SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE...Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.
PCA RED MURIATE

BARRETT CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

PHENOLS

CRESOLS

CRESYLIC ACIDS

CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

BENZOL

TOLUOL

XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

HI-FLASH SOLVENT

NAPHTHALENE

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

PYRIDINES

TAR ACID OILS

CREOSOTE OIL

CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)

RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS

BARDOL*

HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

FLOTATION AGENTS

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

AMMONIA LIQUOR

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

AMMONIUM NITRATE

ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, LTD., 5551 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Requirements for the production of essential materials continue to hold the majority of coaltar products in tight supply. Among the primary products the solvents remain scarce, with conditions being increasingly affected by the shortage of tankcars necessary for transporting such materials from producing centers to consuming or distributing points. Naphthalene supplies have become very tight. Phenol is still in good supply, and creosote oil easy.

As regards the coaltar derivatives, the supply of various hydrogenated solvents differs. Cyclohexanone is now quite tight on heavy movement into a rather recent war use. The other hydrogenated materials have shown some decrease in demand. The coaltar acids and intermediates are generally in short supply. Colors and dyestuffs other than those directly important to war production continue to move at a subnormal rate.

Offerings of several products listed in the market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Steel industry operations during the week beginning February 21 were unchanged from the previous week at 97.7 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The percentage represents a production of 1,750,000 net tons of ingots and castings. One month earlier the indicated rate was at 96.5 percent, equivalent to a production of 1,727,900 tons; and one year ago production was at 97.7 percent, same as the 1944 week.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Basic Products

Benzol.—Market continues very firm as large percentage of material moves into production of synthetic rubber, aviation gasolines, and other essential manufacture. The tight supply position as regards civilian requirements is also being increasingly aggravated by the shortage of tankcars needed to move the material from producing plants to consumers and distributing depots. The weekly production figure on benzol heretofore presented in this paragraph now appears on page 4. The WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 1,712 gallons of 90 percent, industrial benzol.

Creosote Oil.—Wood preserving industry activities still being curtailed by manpower shortage which affects the supply of logs. Schedule of quotations shows no change. The weekly creosote oil production figure previously presented in this paragraph now appears on page 4. The WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 20,000 gallons of crude tar acid creosote.

Cresols.—Manufacture of synthetic resins continues to consume domestic supplies of the various cresols heavily. Stocks of imported cresylic acid maintaining comfortable level. Prices remain stable.

Naphthalene.—Supply position has become very tight for both crude and refined grades of naphthalene. Capacity production of phthalic anhydride expected to continue for some time, holding crude naphthalene in short supply and taking some of the material usually refined further for moth preventive purposes. Market tone firm. The weekly naphthalene production figure previously presented in this paragraph now appears on page 4.

Phenol.—Remains in good supply. Structure of quotations continues firm. Thought in some quarters that expanded production may possibly open additional end uses, although the availability of benzol will be the determining factor. The weekly phenol production figure previously presented in this paragraph now appears on page 4.

Picolines.—Consumption of betapicoline in manufacture of nicotinic acid and nicotinimide remains active. Gammapicoline also reported to be moving satisfactorily into war production. Supplies of alphapicoline comfortable. Betapicoline in a 98 percent purity now being offered by one supplier at $2.50 per pound. Other prices show no change.

Pyridine.—Refined grade continues in tight supply. Denaturing grade supply position characterized as normal. Prices steady.

Quinoline.—Supplies very short on active use of material in manufacture of vitamin compounds. Quotations unchanged.

Tar Acid Oils.—Production reported to be restricted only by relative value of end uses. Schedule of quotations remains stable.

Toluol.—Use as blending agent in production of high-octane aviation gasolines and in manufacture of munitions continues to hold supplies tight. What small quantities are made available for civilian use, particularly in solvent applications, are finding the short supply condition increasingly aggravated by the shortage of tankcars needed for shipment from producing centers to consuming plants or distributing depots. Prices show no change.

Xylol.—Supply position continues much the same as in the case of toluol, with civilian users finding little material available. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Call for coaltar bases is firm and the material is moving actively on an extensive volume of orders. Offerings are not at all impressive; in fact, some buyers apparently are having difficulty in obtaining enough material to satisfy their urgent needs. Ruling prices, exclusive of tax:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; xylol, 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol.—Demand reported to have tapered off somewhat in recent weeks, with opinion expressed that flurry of orders for material as a replacement for scarce ester solvents has been passed. Quotations continue steady.

Cyclohexanone.—War production demand reported to have caused supply to have become quite tight Price structure remains stable.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand for war production continues active. Schedule of quotations remains steady.

Benzoic, Technical.—Supplies remain rather tight. Demand continues active. Production limited by availability of benzol. Prices unchanged.

Cleve's.—Movement on regular contracts remains satisfactory. Quotations show no change.

Gamma.—Tight supply condition maintained by routine demand. Market tone steady.

Malic.—Shortage of basic material and labor reported to be restricting production. Quotations unchanged.

Picric.—Firm market being sustained by heavy demand for manufacture of essential materials.

Salicylic, Technical.—Demand continues active. Supply picture remains rather tight. Quotations show no change.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—Manufacture of essential materials keeping supplies rather tight. February allocations by WPB granted 950,800 gallons of benzol for the production of anilin. Schedule of quotations unchanged.

Anthracene.—Moving into production of dyestuffs and anthraquinone satisfactorily. Prices continue steady.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Use in

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

essential material holding supplies short. Market tone remains firm.

Betanaphthol. — Producers finding naphthalene somewhat more difficult to obtain. Supplies showing tightening influence. Market tone firm.

Catechol.—Demand reported as continuing heavy, but adequate supplies permit immediate shipment of orders, regardless of size. Condition expected to continue without change. Quotations unchanged.

Diethylamine.—The WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 85 pounds of diethylamine.

Dinitronaphthalene.—Supplies tightening as producers find basic materials more difficult to obtain. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Nitrobenzene.—Quotations firm. Demand remains heavy for manufacture of essential products. The WPB Regional Redistribution division has offered for sale from excess inventories 5,000 pounds of technical nitrobenzene.

Orthodichlorobenzene.—Supplies continue rather comfortable. Production of paradichlorobenzene, to which supply of the ortho compound is attached, restricted by availability of

Paradichlorobenzene.—Orders on producers' books remain backlogged several weeks. Tight supply position of benzol precluding expansion of output. Quotations firm.

Phthalic Anhydride.—War demand taking practically entire output. No relief expected for some time. Schedule of prices firm.

Coaltar Colors

Demand for dyestuffs and colors from textile, paper and leather fields showed no change during the week, with materials for armed service goods moving actively, but civilian textile dyes and colors for paper and leather continuing rather inactive. Call for certified colors by the food, cosmetic and drug industries was described as routine.

Chain Drug Stores Ass'n to Meet June 4-6

The National Association of Chain Drug Stores will hold its annual convention in French Lick Springs, Ind., June 4 to 6.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

War Costs Are High

The war has cost the United States in money so far—from July 1, 1940, through January 31, 1944—a cool $160,809,000,000. This is the total of checks that have been cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations and net outlays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Expenditures are running at an average daily rate of $285,200,000, which is about $116,100,000 more than the daily average for 1942 and about $13,700,000 more than the daily average for 1943. Indications are that the spending may tend to level off and possibly decline slightly now that the plant-expansion program is behind us and as production moves more and more into the category of replacement.

Win the War

Spurred again by his well-known spirit of patriotism, Captain James Patrick McGovern, who has served the chemical and related industries legally for several decades, has poetically sounded a call for all-out war-winning effort. His five ringing stanzas have been printed in the *Congressional Record* at the suggestion of Senator Guy M. Gillette.

The final stanza is quite typical of the whole:—

Win the War,
There's nothing comes before;
Win, win, win the war.

The slacker smites at each one's breast,
He serves himself who serves the rest,
The country of all, by all be blessed;
So must each woman, child, and man,
Must every American—
Win the war.

Flag Goes With Trade

Mr. Roosevelt has just made it legal to use the American flag on labels, packages, cartons, cases, or other containers for articles or products exported under lend-lease or for relief and rehabilitation aid. There has been a question in the minds of some people whether the flag could be used in such manner in view of the prohibition against use of the flag for commercial purposes.

By a proclamation issued on Washington's Birthday, the President held that the flag is so universally recognized as representative of the principles of justice, liberty, and democracy enjoyed by the people of the United States that no disrespect is being shown when the flag is used for these purposes. He also said that no person shall be prosecuted for violation of the law for selling or transporting a product bearing the American flag when the article or product has been diverted to the ordinary channels of domestic trade by force of circumstances.

Liquid Fuels From Coal Bill Passed by House

Legislation authorizing the Bureau of Mines to construct and operate demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other substances was passed by the house February 16 by a vote of 140 to 113. The bill (H. R. 3209) is similar to a senate measure (S. 1243) which passed the senate last November. Both measures were strongly supported by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

It is contemplated by the Bureau of Mines, when the legislation is finally enacted, to erect possibly three plants to demonstrate the feasibility of producing gasoline from substances other than petroleum. Although the legislation is aimed primarily at showing industry how to make gasoline from coal, it was amended on the floor of the house just before passage to direct the bureau also to carry on work of making synthetic fuels from "agricultural and forestry products" and oilshale.

An appropriation of $30,000,000 is authorized to defray the cost of constructing the plants.

Zinc Institute to Meet

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute will be held April 17-18, at the Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

Cartel Substitutes Proposed by Biddle

—Continued from page 3

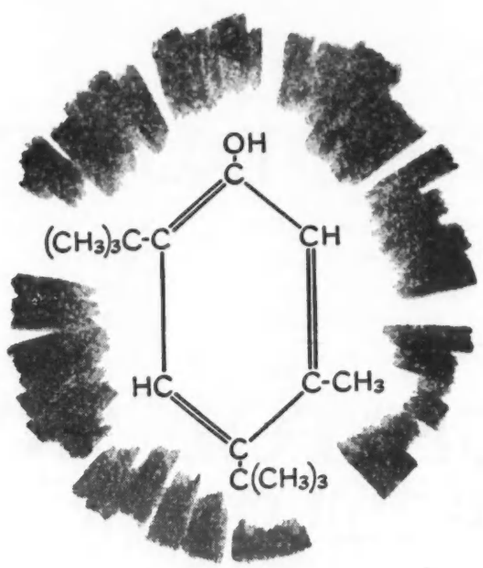
goods or products sold them by a foreign producer.

6. The United States should stand ready to assist American producers, if necessary, to gain access to foreign markets. Our own program should be that any American company, and not just a few, can sell in a foreign market if the consumers will buy.

Mr. Biddle said that we are now in a new world with the trend of the 19th century, marked by the rise of cities as manufacturing centers and the growing importance of colonies as raw material sources, being reversed. Centers of manufacture are being dispersed, both within the industrialized countries and among the different regions of the earth, by reason of the fact that distances have been overcome, markets are larger, and new industries have been created. He declared that natural quinine, rubber and Chilean nitrate will have to compete with synthetic atabrine, synthetic rubber, and factory-made nitrate of soda.

Mr. Biddle traced the course of cartelization of Germany and how the German government has sought, under the guise of every known legal device, to gain even greater control over non-German European industry since the European war began, to lay the foundations for its perpetuation. He said that on the day of victory "we shall find that the pretended legal ownership of all important European industrial property is effectively centralized in the hands of a few German companies." He cited as examples the acquisitions by Herman Goering in Balkan states; the control of the European oil industry outside of Germany by Kontinentale Oel, a Goering affiliate; the unhappy history of the French Kuhlmpan company by reason of an agreement with the I. G. Farbenindustrie, which in effect restricted Kuhlman to the production of dyes of low quality, and the German governmental merging of three French dyestuffs companies, among them Kuhlman, into a new company known as Francolor, I. G. Farbenindustrie getting 51.49 percent of the Francolor stock in return for an issue amounting to 2½ percent of its own stock

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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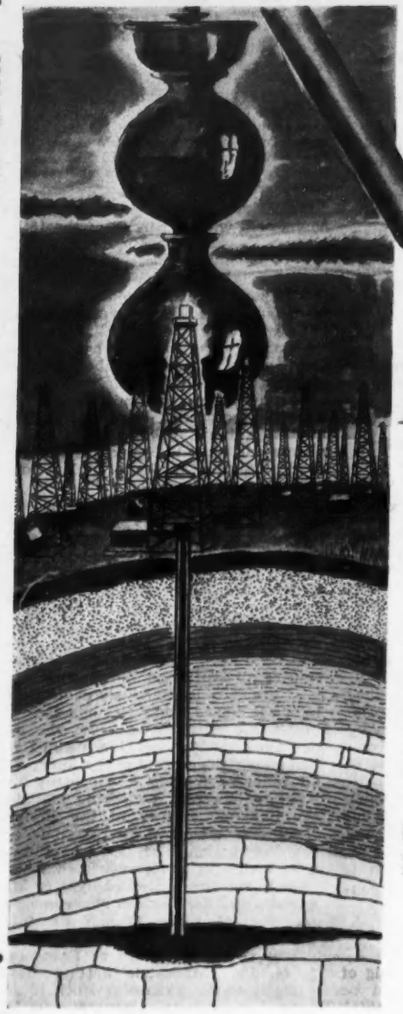

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Stearates
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INCORPORATED 1919

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Protective Coatings Materials

Realizing that last year's record-breaking volume of business in paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers cannot be exceeded or even equalled this year, unless war orders continue to pour into the market at the 1943 rate with a prolongation of the European as well as the Far East conflicts throughout the greater part of 1944, manufacturers of these protective coatings are planning to engage this Spring in the most extensive and efficient campaigns ever devised for amplifying civilian consumption sufficiently to compensate for any tapering-off of the war requirements that may occur within the ensuing ten months.

Without waiting for intimations of any diminution in military procurements—none of which have materialized to date—the paint and varnish makers have united in supporting and spurring on the efforts of nationwide and local cleanup and paintup campaign bureaus, organized by their associations to furnish literature, displays and exhibitions for the retail outlets well calculated to fire the imaginations of the public and make it exceedingly conscious of the need for maintenance painting outside and inside its residences and other privately-owned buildings. And it is generally believed that this campaign will be eminently successful.

Though gratified by the War Food Administration's recent granting of an increase in paint makers' quotas of linseed oil and other drying oils for the first quarter of this year from 60 percent to 70 percent of their base period consumption, manufacturers of finished paints have recently been informed that the new 70 percent quota will not be extended into the second quarter but that there will be a reversion to the 60 percent quota after March 31. But whether or not they are thereafter held down to a 60 percent quota will depend upon the quantity of these oils available.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Aside from the announcement by the Office of Price Administration of a new basing point for sales of primary lead, there has been no development of importance in the market for pig lead. Even this OPA order, designated as amendment 6 to revised price schedule 69, which makes Bayfield, Wis., the new basing point and fixes the maximum price for lead, delivered there in carload lots, at 6.50 cents per pound, has no effect upon the hitherto prevailing prices in St. Louis and New York, although it is one-tenth of a cent higher than the ceilings established by OPA at other basing point cities in Wisconsin because it reflects higher freight costs.

WPB's stockpiles remain adequate for all now-foreseen war and civilian requirements and corroders and other lead pigment makers continue able to fill all their requirements.

Quotations for pig lead have remained unchanged for the week Feb. 18-25 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Although in no way relaxing its restrictions on the use of zinc slabs, the War Production Board has announced a simplification of allocation procedures for these slabs by issuing amended order M-11, whereby remelt zinc is removed from allocation and control of deliveries of scrap zinc is also relinquished. By the terms of this order, considerable paper work in connection with applications for and the receipt of authorizations to accept deliveries has been eliminated and the requirement for dealers to obtain a preference rating of AA-5 or better before making shipments is likewise dropped. The remelt zinc and scrap zinc exemptions have become effective immediately but the new allocation procedure is not operative until April 1, following the filing of new applications on March 12.

Prices for zinc slabs have been left unaltered for the week Feb. 18-25 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 5c. to 22c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Acetone, in drums, ½c. per lb.
Alphapinene, 1½c. per gal.
Turpentine, gum, 1½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Buying interest continues keen on both military and civilian accounts. Market holding firm.

Lead Titanate. — Moving steadily into consuming channels on all scores. Tone fairly strong.

Litharge.—War production interests still buying extensively. Good-sized civilian demand likewise noted. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone. — Continues in fairly keen call from both war and non-military users. Market steady.

Orange Mineral.—Although there has been a further tapering-off of civilian demand, there is plenty of spirited purchasing by war production interests. Tone firm. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 110 pounds of this pigment.

Red Lead.—Sizable shipments continue to be made into the customary consuming channels, with prices firmly maintained.

Titanium Dioxide. — A distressing shortage is still noted in this whitening material, relieved only in part by the authorized practice of producers in distributing as best they may among non-military users the stocks remaining available after all rated orders are filled. Market strong with supplies continuing wholly inadequate for all requirements.

White Lead.—A considerable purchasing interest is still noted. Prices continue well maintained on both basic carbonate and basic sulphate.

Zinc Oxide.—Lead-free grades still under allocation. Leaded grades, though free from such control, are in limited supply. Prices firmly held.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — A moderately-sizable movement of both Canadian and domestic materials continues to be recorded. Market holding firm. WPB's cork, asbestos and fibrous glass division has just released comparative figures on the production of nine asbestos building products for 1942 and 1943.

Barytes.—Only a fair demand is now noted for the finished products of barite. Although there is still a shortage in dryground grades in Tennessee and Georgia, water-ground material continues in adequate supply in Missouri. The War Shipping Administration has approved a rate of $6.52 per long ton, plus surcharge of 47 percent on shipments of barytes in bulk from Havana, Cuba, to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Chalk.—Still moving in only routine fashion. Tone steady.

China Clay.—Paint trade continuing to buy moderate quantities of both imported and domestic goods. Market firm.

Charcoal.—Only small shipments of ground pinewood charcoal are being made by producers and their agents when required to do so by WPB authorizations. Suppliers generally expected a further elevation of price ceilings on this material to levels more nearly commensurate with those fixed for hardwood charcoal.

Diatomaceous Earth. — A fairly steady inquiry continues to be noted for this material. Tone stable.

Mica.—While dryground grades of scrap mica continue moving in fair volume into paint trade channels, greatest activity is still noted in pulverized and other waterground grades. Some small additional arrivals of strategic mica are reported.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Moving in fair volume into paint trade channels. Market stable.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Stearates
Palmitates
OF ALUMINUM, CALCIUM, LEAD, ZINC

Bone Blacks.—Continue in moderate request. No change in price structure.

Cadmium. — WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 200 pounds of cadmium oxide.

Carbon Blacks.—A further reduction in inventories of channel blacks has occurred within the past few weeks, in consequence of the steadily increasing absorption of stocks of furnace, easy processing and medium processing blacks by the producers of synthetic rubber tires, whose purchasing now has amply compensated for the cessation in buying by natural rubber interests two years ago that accompanied a tapering-off in purchasing by the paint trade, which, together, caused the heavy accumulations of a year ago. Stocks at the close of last month had been lowered to 182,492,000 pounds. Paint industry buying, while rather small in the aggregate, continues fairly steady.

Chrome Colors.—Producers and suppliers of these colors are busy complying with WPB order M-370. Contemplating the greatly increasing cost and comparative scarcity of sodium and potassium chromates and other raw materials, some makers of zinc chromate yellow, now under allocation control, are contemplating the desirability of marking up their prices slightly for this toner which, while having an OPA ceiling at 17½c., is currently selling around 15c. There is an unabatedly brisk demand for chrome green, chrome yellow, chrome orange, molybdate chrome orange and hydrated chrome oxide, wherein purchases are limited to 25 percent of the users' aggregate in 1941.

In reponse to certain representations and requests from the Industry Advisory Committee on the subject of hydrated chromium oxide, WPB has announced that it is considering making certain revisions in its order M-370 relating to this material.

Driers and Flatteners

Although applications made to WPB for authorization to buy the naphthenates continue to be granted with such liberality as to indicate universality of approval in that bureau's allocations, the delay of a month required for obtaining its permission to acquire these driers is still exerting a mildly restrictive influence on their movement into consuming channels in the paint trade, with the result that tallates, which are virtually as satisfactory in their action, are more generally being bought. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 10,000 pounds of copper naphthenate tallate.

Stearates continue to lead all other materials in the list of flatteners and jellyfiers in point of popularity and most producers are now booked well ahead. Laurates, which have virtually replaced palmitates, also continue in fairly brisk request.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone.—Supplies have gradually expanded. Adoption of a lighter drum has made possible a reduction in the drum-lot quotations of the material. Under the new schedule, the price in car lots, drums, is 8c. per pound, and in less than car lots, drums, 8½c. per pound. The tankcar quotation remains at 7c. per pound.

Butyl Alcohol.—Demand continues heavy but supply picture continues to improve. However, any output remaining after allocations are filled are reported to be going into lend-lease. Quotations will be reissued on March 1, in accordance with price ceiling derivation based on corn costs. An increase on such material was thought probable.

Pyroxylin.—The quantity of pyroxylin spread, which indicates the production of proxylin coated woven cotten fabrics, decreased from 4,585,106 pounds in November to 4,532,554 pounds in December, 1943, according to the Department of Commerce. The figure is based on one pound of guncotton to 7 pounds of solvent, making an eight-pound jelly.

Naval Stores

Turpentine reacted in the Savannah market last week, sales being reported at 76¼c. per gallon in bulk, showing a drop as compared with sales in the previous week of 1¾c. per gallon. The setback was attributed to a lack of buying interest, following the recent rise to 78c. This was regarded by some as a merely temporary decline, as the season of activity in painting is approaching. On the other hand, there was a further strengthening of the rosin situation. Stocks continued to decrease and sales of all grades were reported at higher prices. There are now only three grades which are in comparatively liberal supply, these being K, M and N. Stocks of higher descriptions in the hands of the government were cleaned up some time ago and there is apparently no prospect of any relief from the scarcity of the pale grades until next season's production starts to move to market. Meantime, stocks of all grades among dealers everywhere are steadily shrinking and the outlook for production during the season, which opens April 1, is regarded by many as very unfavorable owing to the labor situation and the uncertainty created among producers by rumors in recent months concerning the possibility of ceiling prices for rosin.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimines Sales: 1943

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census, for the entire year 1943, compared with the totals for 1942:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Paste and dry powder, both casein and glue-bound (no longer shown separately), total	5,798,881	$442,098

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds.	Value.
Exterior, lime or cement bound	12,435,571	$901,451
casein-bound	4,814,314	$321,282
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*4,599,842	$3,362,196
dry-powder form	14,413,434	$1,405,933
glue-bound	3,184,593	$119,411

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds.	Value.
Hot-water	12,908,805	$570,837
Cold-water	15,582,671	$769,760

Sales of these products for 1943, compared with those for 1942, were as follows:—

	1943.	1942.
Plastic paints.....lbs.	5,798,881	5,878,833
value.	$442,098	$470,202
Cold-water paints—		
value.	$8,110,272	$7,795,687
Calcimines .....lbs.	28,491,476	35,929,012
value.	$1,340,597	$1,698,513

Turpentine.—The local market for turpentine was quiet. The tone was easier in company with a setback in the primary center.

Savannah, Feb. 25.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon— Cents.	Sales.	Barrels— Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	76¼	3,100	...	9	39,691
Tuesday*	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday	76¼	1,550	50	214	39,797
Thursday	76¼	...	10	...	39,796
Friday	76½	1,150	7	4	39,829

* Holiday.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Turpentine in good call. Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon.

Rosin.—An upward trend in the primary market was reflected in rosin here. A good inquiry continued to be reported for all grades.

Savannah, Feb. 25.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit— Low of range quoted Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.85	...	$3.85	$3.85	$3.95
D	4.00	...	4.00	4.00	4.07
E	4.25	...	4.28	4.28	4.35
F	4.35	...	4.35	4.35	4.42
G	4.40	...	4.43	4.43	4.48
H	4.40	...	4.43	4.43	4.48
I	4.41	...	4.55	4.55	4.61
K	4.50	...	4.53	4.55	4.60
M	4.60	...	4.65	4.65	4.65
N	4.70	...	4.75	4.75	4.80
WG	6.45	...	6.50	6.50	6.60
WW	6.60	...	6.65	6.65	6.65
X	6.60	...	6.65	6.65	6.65
	Barrels—				
Sales	194	...	70	...	150
Receipts	39	...	57	29	45
Shipments	100	...	1,185	1,000	25
Stocks	...	...	...	...	24,986

* Holiday.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Rosin active. Five-drum lots, B grade, $5.60 per 100 pounds net.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—A steady movement into consuming channels on contracts continued to feature the situation. The tone remained firm.

Tar.—Production continued to move in a steady and liberal volume into consuming channels in various industries. Selling schedules were maintained.

Shellac

On February 22 the War Production Board gave permission for the use of orange shellacs ceiled by OPA at 45.1c. per pound or higher for finishing

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Lacquer and Thinner Sales Reported for 1943

Sales of clear and pigmented lacquers, bases and dopes and thinners, as reported by 158 manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for the third and fourth quarters and the entire year of 1943, show a grand total of 53,086,110 gallons, having a value of $75,217,195. The quarterly reports and the twelve months' totals for last year, with comparisons for the two preceding years, follow:—

	Total		Clear lacquers		Pigmented lacquers		Bases and dopes		Thinners	
1943	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value
Third quarter	13,787,405	$19,568,415	3,408,171	$5,299,317	3,537,056	$7,723,766	878,468	$1,243,399	5,963,710	$5,301,933
Fourth quarter	13,609,015	19,585,521	3,629,924	5,620,850	3,453,064	7,562,320	1,065,346	1,377,616	5,460,691	5,024,735
Total (year)	53,086,110	$75,217,195	13,862,903	$21,253,977	3,396,365	$29,152,084	3,506,821	$4,710,034	22,320,021	$20,101,100
1942 total (year)	49,441,510	70,924,502	13,046,465	19,484,637	2,805,635	29,123,178	3,415,860	4,374,213	20,173,550	17,942,474
1941 total (year)	64,504,681	84,070,734	15,452,423	20,859,734	6,944,149	38,602,696	3,699,517	4,093,997	28,408,592	20,447,307

floors and furniture. It had previously permitted the finishing of bowling alley surfaces with shellac. The shellac released by the most recent WPB order is described as "de lux golden" and is the highest of high grade, light orange shellac that cannot be used for bleaching and which some in the trade say is a poor floor and furniture finisher. Of more importance than the above was the decision to increase production of bleached shellac, or at least to increase the number of factories in production. For months past, bleached shellac used in this country had been the output of a single plant, allocated among former producers and sellers of bleached goods; it was an economy move. Soon there will be two plants in production. One remains in the East and a former Chicago producer will soon restore his plant to operation. The middlewestern plant will take care of consumers in that area, relieving the East from that responsibility.

Synthetic Resins

Protective coating users of synthetic resins are somewhat distressed by the critical shortage in phthalic alkyd resins, brought about by new military programs which require immediate filling of procurement orders at the expense of many previously allowed end products. It is now feared that this shortage will continue until Midsummer and possibly longer.

Following the issuance of a new order removing cellulose acetate molding powder from the provisions of M-326-a and placing it under M-326-b, WPB has amended order M-326-a governing allocations of cellulose ester sheets, sheeting, rods and tubes so as to simplify the paper work involved by limiting the control of the order to those materials which are of value to military, industrial or essential civilian production. By this action, second-grade and non-standard materials have been removed from controls and suppliers of the standard materials are permitted to make "blanket" applications for deliveries against certified orders of aircraft glazing sheet.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum. — An active buying movement is under way in these gums, despite marked scarcities among those of foreign origin, as leading suppliers have devised substitutes for these in eminently satisfactory domestic materials. Market remains extremely firm.

Copal.—Moderate takings of Congo copal continue to be engaged in by varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints. There is still a dearth of spirit soluble copals and importers see little chance of obtaining licenses under M-63 until reoccupation by the Allies of their islands of origin has proceeded further and both more manpower and shipping space become available.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—With the recent arrival of 1,334 additional bagfuls of Argentine casein, weighing approximately 79 tons, the supply of this material in the United States appears adequate for all current requirements, provided that orders are backed with WPB allocations.

The f.o.b. source price of Argentine casein has been marked up a quarter cent per pound by suppliers who had hitherto been lagging behind, as import licenses, which have aggregated 6,000 tons to date, have been granted on that price basis. The current quotation, therefore, runs from 9½c. to 10c.

Glues.—Applications for consumers' relief from the limitations recently imposed by WPB on purchases of hide glues so as to hold down allotments to specified industries continue to pour in to that government bureau and in numerous instances the relief thus sought for is being granted. Although far from compensating entirely for the total of increased costs, OPA's recent authorization of markups in prices of these glues when made in whole or in part of imported materials is warmly welcomed by producers.

Keystone Varnish Elects H.F. Forster Treasurer

Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn, has elected Henry F. Forster director and treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Forster has been connected with the company since 1919, having been office manager until 1923 when he was elected assistant treasurer, which office he has held up to the present time.

Mr. Forster is also treasurer and director of the Jas. H. Prince Paint Company, Boston, Mass.

Reichhold Research Activities Centralized

The personnel of the research laboratories of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has been enlarged about 25 percent during the past few months, according to Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board. All work of research laboratories is being centralized at the main plant in Detroit, where a rather complete program of reorganization has taken place.

Heading up the reorganized research department is John J. Bradley, jr., director in charge of research. The research laboratory is now divided into seven separate and distinct units, each in charge of and directed by the men named below:—Division of coating resins, A. G. Hovey; phenol plastics, Harry Kline; chemicals, Arthur C. Lansing; chemical pigments, Harold E. Weisberg; patents, A. G. Hovey; market research, J. Frank Maguire; special compounds, Dr. E. F. Siegel.

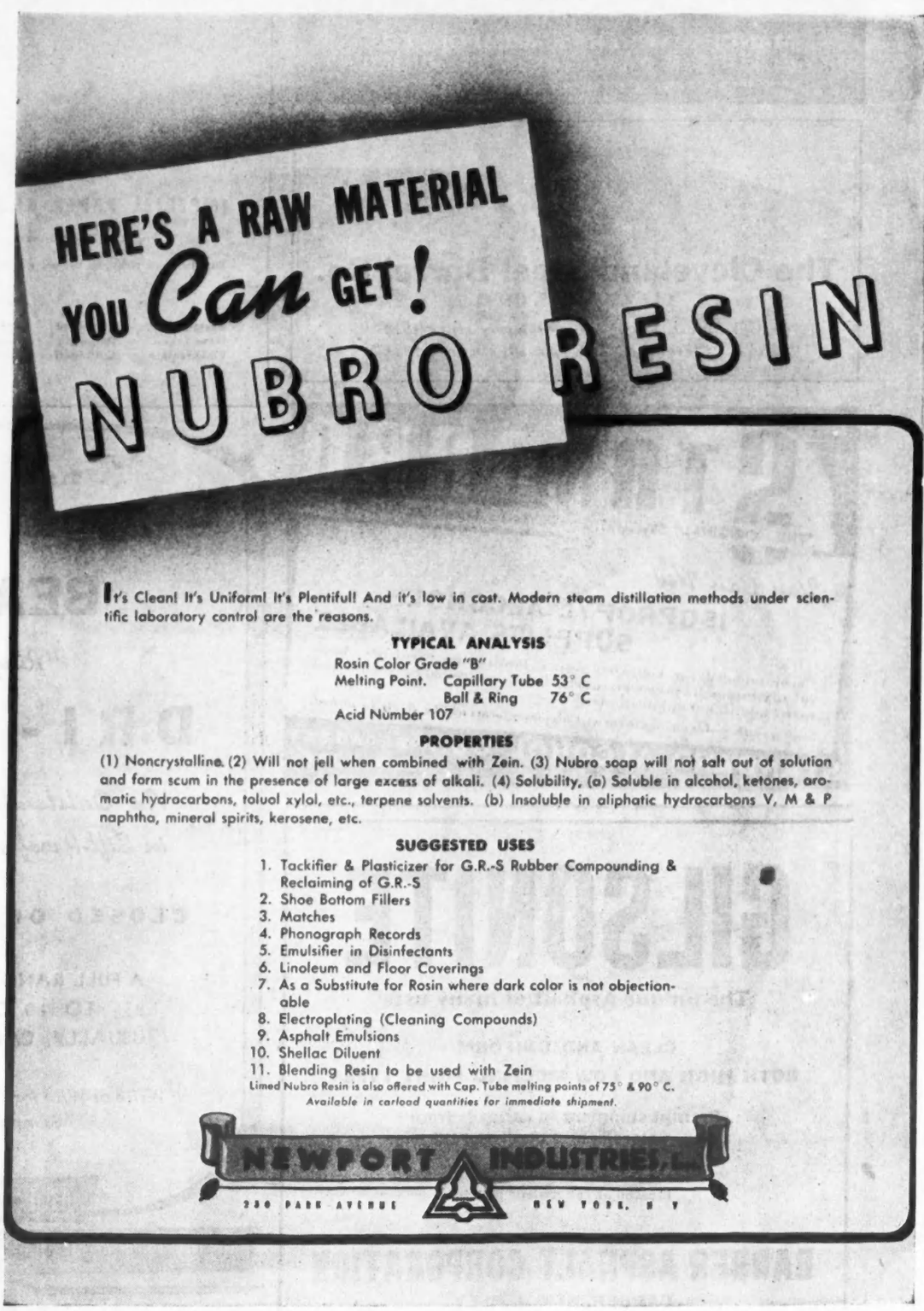
Detroit Paint Club Issues Roster of Membership

Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has issued a roster of its membership. Copies may be purchased for one dollar from R. L. Matters, Rinshed-Mason Company, 5935 Milford avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Chemical Salesmen Hold 'Fite Nite'

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Society held a dinner and "fite nite" in the Downtown Athletic Club February 24. The attendance reached approximately 100 members and guests.

BUY WAR STAMPS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Trade Briefs

Floquil Products, Inc., manufacturer of waterproof marking colors, this city, has been named sales manager. He was formerly with the American Marietta Company, Chicago.

Industrial & Home Paint Company is the firm name under which Eddison Riley Crum has published an intention to conduct business at 4165½ Russell avenue, Hollywood 27, Calif.

Louisville Bronze Powder Company, Louisville, Ky., capital stock $5,000, has been formed to buy, sell and trade in aluminum and other powders and pastes. The incorporators are Lorraine G. Horn, Jennie P. Barker and Winnifred E. Meredith.

Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., has appointed Clarence B. Moore as head of the rubber division of Thermoid Research Laboratories, and Harry Bourne as methods engineer in charge of hose production for the rubber division. Joseph Harrison, Thermoid's Chief Rubber Chemist, will continue in his post as will the rest of the rubber research staff.

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Industrial Fats, Oils March Quotas Set

—Continued from page 5

Class 2 users will receive 100 percent of degras requirements. There are no class 2 users of neutral wool fats.

Rust preventive manufacturers (class 3) will get neutral wool grease to fill March orders on their books as of filing date for March delivery, and 100 percent of degras requirements for orders on their books as well as anticipated March orders.

All permitted uses of wool grease (FDO 76) are classified as follows:—

	Degras	Lanolin and neutral wool grease
Rust preventives	3	3
Steam cylinder oils	4	Denied
Miscellaneous lubricants	4	5
Greases	2	5
Steel shell drawing	1	Denied
Metal working compounds	2	5
Brass mold lubricants	1	Denied
Synthetic rubber	Review	Review
Miscellaneous uses	Review	Review
Belt dressing	4	Denied
Non-military ointments	..	1
Industrial protective creams	..	1
Printing inks	3	3
Mimeograph inks	3	Denied
Hectograph stencils	..	1
Carbon paper	..	Denied
Surgical tape	..	1
Industrial tape	..	Denied
Exempt deliveries	1	1

The WFA removed saponified red oil from allocation on February 1, making it available without restriction to all consumers except manufacturers of liquid, industrial and household laundry soaps. Saponified red oil cannot be delivered to these users prior to the 16th of each month, and then only if the producer has made provision to fill all certified orders placed by other users.

All users of distilled red oil will be allocated 100 percent of their requirements again in March. March allocations of neat's-foot, sperm, rapeseed and tung oils will be made on the same basis as in January and February.

Lead Production Up

Lead production based on reports from producers covering eleven months actual production plus an estimate for December indicates that 470,700 short tons of refined lead and 60,700 tons of antimonial lead were produced at primary refineries in 1943, a decrease of 19 percent and an increase of 23 percent, respectively, compared with the refined and antimonial lead produced in 1942.

Although data as to sources of the lead produced are not yet available it is estimated that 425,000 tons were from domestic ores and base bullion.

Stocks of lead on hand at primary lead refineries in the United States at the end of 1943 in short tons were:—Corroding, 12,571 tons; chemical, 10,801 tons; common, 9,458 tons; acid, copper-bearing, 1,982 tons; miscellaneous, 925 tons; total refined lead stocks, 35,737 tons. Antimonial lead stocks, 4,160 tons.

Oil Trades Annual Meeting To Be Held March 7

Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual meeting March 7 in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city. The following have been nominated for office:—President, W. M. Osborn, of the Zimmerman, Alderson, Carr Company; vice-president, K. L. Patterson of Stanco Distributors, Inc.; secretary, Joseph C. Smith of the Smith-Weihman Company; and treasurer, Rudolph G. Sonneborn of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Conservative transactions were still the general rule in the market for miscellaneous oils, fats and greases last week. In some instances the volume of business closed would perhaps have been larger than it was but for the limited nature of offerings of many products for prompt or nearby delivery, contract deliveries apparently still absorbing much of the output. The prevailing tone was firm.

Flaxseed receipts in Northwestern markets were still below expectations and offerings were readily absorbed by crushers at ceiling prices. Linseed oil met with a somewhat better inquiry locally, but actual transactions apparently did not involve important quantities. Hog prices rule firm as demand from processors continued active.

With exceptions involving wool grease, allocated industrial fats and oils will be used in March on the same basis as in February. All users of distilled red oil will again be allocated 100 percent of their requirements in March.

The OPA announced new regulations for controlling the price of soybeans of the 1943 crop that are to be crushed for oil, the new ceiling price for producers of the base grades showing an increase of 20 cents per bushel over the 1942 base price. Country elevators are also allowed an increased handling charge. Soybeans sold as seed for planting the 1944 crop are not covered by the new regulations.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint and other industries. Supplies of raw material remain ample.

Corn.—Quiet here in absence of any increase in offerings, although production at Western points reported to have expanded.

Cottonseed. — Edible oil offerings still light and inadequate for demand. Market firm.

Oiticica. — Quotations for spot oil held at previous levels and market tone apparently firm. Recent imports noted of 503 drums.

Olive.—Market here still bare of supplies so far as wholesale quantities are concerned.

Peanut.—Crude offerings remained light in all primary markets and quotations maintained. Movement of peanut to crushing plants generally reported as light.

Soybean.—No increase in local offerings and market quiet with tone firm. Primary output moving steadily on contracts.

Tung.—Supplies light and under allocation and market quiet. Advices from outside points report offerings scarce.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Vegetable oil quiet. Corn oil, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less than car lots. Soybean oil, refined, f.o.b. Decatur, 12.59c. per pound.

Flaxseed

A firm tone continued to prevail in domestic markets for flaxseed.

Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—Flaxseed offerings continued light through the past week and demand was as aggressive as ever. Some of the seed bought from Canada is moving this way but the volume at present is very light due to the lack of box cars needed to care for the movement. No fresh Canadian offers have been made, though some are expected to show at the opening of navigation on the Great Lakes.

Domestic holders are not parting with their seed very freely and interior elevator stocks are shrinking gradually. Talk of farmers using whole flaxseed as a ration for their cattle is pooh-poohed because of the fact that it would no doubt do animals a lot of damage unless expert cattle nutritionists made a study of the problem first.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05
Monday	3.05	3.05
Tuesday*	...	...
Wednesday	3.05	3.05
Thursday	3.05	3.05
Friday	3.05	3.05

* Holiday.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	193.0

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	177,000	111,000	28,800	60,000
Since Sept. 1	17,423,000	12,438,000	2,372,300	911,500

Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.—No flaxseed offerings. Exports this week 138,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 12,596,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings remained light in the local market and the tone continued firm.

Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—The linseed meal market is becoming more of a headache to crushers each week as the situation shows increasing tenseness. The government quota is being taken religiously and civilian buyers have to content themselves with only a part of the supply they demand. Shipping instructions are plentiful and the out movement continues liberal. Prices are quoted at ceilings.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	11,400,000	10,500,000
Since Sept. 1	289,842,000	280,180,000

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed remained firm at ceiling prices and the local linseed oil situation underwent little change. There were reports to the effect that consumers were manifesting rather more interest than recently, but many buyers were apparently still inclined to hold aloof or limit their purchases to unimportant quantities pending new developments in flaxseed as well as in general business affairs. Primary flaxseed receipts continued disappointing and reports concerning unsold supplies on the farms in some cases were bullish.

Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—Trade in oil late last week was quite spritely compared with many previous weeks but the volume was not really heavy. Paint manufacturers, linoleum makers and core makers were in the market for fairly early shipment. Otherwise there was no feature. The government took over its quota but did not offer shipping instructions very freely. Civilian instructions were somewhat improved. Crushers had no difficulty in securing tankcars for moving their production. Most of them have a backlog of instructions to work on.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	5,950,000	7,320,000
Since Sept. 1	164,130,000	160,800,000

Cottonseed Oil

New developments were lacking in the local market for refined cottonseed oil futures last week, business being at a standstill and prices remaining stationary and mainly nominal. Crude oil offerings were still reported as light in all parts of the South, and the tone continued firm, such transactions as were reported being at ceiling prices. Mills in many sections have finished crushing cottonseed and are now operating on soybeans which are being shipped from other parts of the country for processing. Recent importations were noted of 218,000 kilos of semi-refined cottonseed oil.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00-14.31
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined oil, 14.00c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—A firm tone continued to feature the primary situation, offerings still being light in all sections.

Atlanta, Feb. 24.—Available cottonseed and peanut meals are largely absorbed locally, and car-lot shipments are very scarce. Soybean meal is now offered in larger quantities and constitutes about the only meal available to the feed trade. All oilseed products are firm at ceiling prices.

Memphis, Feb. 25.—Selling of vegetable oils practically dried up. Mills mostly sold well ahead. Oilmeals continue in good demand. Situation somewhat easier.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Demand for dairy feed slowing down in South owing to nearness to grass. Winter been unusually mild.

Fatty Acids

A steady movement of fatty acids into consuming channels on contracts continued to be noted. New business was reported as fairly active. The ruling tone was firm. The government announced the recent purchase of 22,400 pounds of stearic acid.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Business continues brisk in fatty acids. Corn oil, double distilled, 11c. per pound, f.o.b. Chicago, tankcar; 11¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 12¼c. per pound, drums, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 11¾c. per pound, tankcar, delivered; 12½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 13c., drums, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Menhaden.—Refined oil quiet here and no change in conditions expected until next season opens up. Stocks light and market firm.

Baltimore, Feb. 23.—A meeting of menhaden fishing companies along the lower Chesapeake Bay will be held at Reedville, Va., shortly to discuss the problem of crews for the boats during the coming season. It seems doubtful if the military draft will leave sufficient labor to man the boats. Crude and refined menhaden oil remain at ceiling prices.

Sardine.—Local market for refined oil quiet and steady. Crude quiet on Pacific Coast. Fishing closed for the season in northern California and will end soon in the south.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Supplies are still light for prompt and nearby delivery. Inquiry good. Market firm.

Tallow. — No change in situation from supply viewpoint, stocks still being much below normal. Tone firm.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Stocks still below normal, common and neutral. Steady inquiry. Market firm.

Lard.—All grades wanted by local and outside consumers and dealers. Stocks generally light. Tone firm.

—*Continued on page 66*

Vermilye Co. Formed In Tanning Products Field

The Vermilye Company, with offices in 155 East 44th street, this city, has been formed to conduct an importing and exporting business. The company is under the management of Charles J. Vermilye, who recently resigned as vice-president and general manager of the Tannin Corporation, after being associated with that concern for twenty-five years. The Vermilye company plans to specialize in imported tanning materials as well as export.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The past week was not productive of price events of major importance, and other events, save that in alcohol, were but relatively so.

To be sure, the Office of Price Administration did change the differential between tank and drum prices on acetone, resulting in drum prices undergoing a fractional decline.

Again, offerings of diethylamine and formaldehyde listed in some of our market reports were made by the Regional Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York, and sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Also, what is said to be the world's second largest alcohol plant went into operation at Omaha, Neb., with an estimated capacity of 17,500,000 gallons of alcohol per year to be distilled from about 6,500,000 bushels of grain per year.

And, finally, the Combined Food Board was reported considering stopping tartaric acid exports from the United States to the Eastern Hemisphere, leaving it up to England to supply said hemisphere with its tartaric acid needs. The CFB alleged that it was the practice of the United States to import raw material from the Mediterranean area, turn it into tartaric acid here, and then export tartaric acid to the Mediterranean area. Well, except from possible lend-lease operations during the war, the United States has always bought far more tartaric acid in Europe than it ever shipped there. It bought in Spain, Italy, and Germany. And if to permit England to supply Eastern Hemisphere needs it means that the United States must get along with even less than the small amount of raw material it has been able to get to this time, then it seems likely that the CFB idea will ring no welkin here.

Acetone.—Under date of February 21, and by amendment No. 6 to MPR 36, the Office of Price Administration reduced quotations on acetone in drums to the extent of ½c. per pound. Car lots in drums became 8c. per pound on February 26; less than car lots, 8½c.

Acid Tartaric.—The Combined Food Board is reported considering an "area agreement" program under which U. S. tartaric exports to the Eastern Hemisphere would be curbed. Eastern Hemisphere needs would be supplied by England. The question that arises immediately is:—How much tartaric acid has the United States ever shipped to the Eastern Hemisphere? This country is mainly an importer of tartaric acid, not an exporter. And Italy was the main supplier. Imports were 115,858 pounds in 1939. A curb on exports from this country would appear to mean, at this time, an end to lend-lease operations. Such an end could mean more tartaric acid being available for domestic consumers—if, and only if, raw materials from Spain, Argentina, and North Africa be imported here in needed quantities. It could mean less raw material here if more should be allocated to England to increase her tartaric acid output.

Alcohol.—The event of the week appeared to be the start of production in what officials say is the second largest grain alcohol distillery in the world. The plant is located at Omaha, Neb., and has an estimated production capacity of 17,500,000 gallons per year. Byproducts suitable for livestock feed will reach about 126,000,000 pounds. Consumption of grain by the plant is placed at about 6,500,000 bushels a year. The plant is owned by the Defense Plants Corporation and will be operated under lease to a Nebraska farm crops processing corporation.

Argols.—If the combined Food Board plan to let England supply the Eastern Hemisphere with tartaric acid means less crude tartar for the United States, then the interest of consumers in the plan under consideration should be more than academic. There is not enough raw material now to produce the total of tartaric that could be used.

Butyl Acetate.—Although supplies are reported showing some improvement, there has been little decrease in the consuming capacity of the country and hence production was moving promptly and keeping unsold reserves low. March prices are expected to be announced shortly.

Butyl Alcohol.—Consumption was reported in good volume, keeping unsold reserves at a comparatively low level and making for firm market undertones, especially when production costs are considered. March prices are expected to be announced shortly.

Camphor.—Production is far in advance of its prewar volume and national needs can now be filled from domestic synthetic camphor output. It may be recalled that in prewar time—say, 1939—the United State imported: — Natural, crude, 1,156,882 pounds; refined, 818,055 pounds; synthetic, 528,030 pounds. Total, all kinds, 2,505,967 pounds. Such was the need then and present production of synthetic is at least equal to that requirement. It is probably greater.

Castor Oil. — Further arrivals reported, the total being 6,228,750 pounds. Since January 1 last, 49,182,650 pounds of beans have reached this country. It is clear that there is more than a sufficient reserve here now. Allocation has been suspended until July 1 next by an amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 32. Allocation suspension began last October 1. No changes in present reporting requirements. Users continue to file applications on form FDA 478 for use of this oil in making paint reducing liquids.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Sales of castor oil are in good volume. Prices:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Diethylamine. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 85 pounds.

Eserine.—No former supplier of this article is able to offer more than the smallest kind of quantities. To all intents and purposes, the market is one bare of stocks.

Fishliver Oils.—Supplies in the main primary remain very small. Demand is very active and affects all potencies with special emphasis on the lower ones. Arrivals of Mexican livers have been poor and Seattle reports a recent drop in soupfin sharks. War Food Administration on February 14 bought 400,000 million units of Vitamin A concentrate in oil. On February 10, it bought 7,000,000 million units. The price paid in both instances was 30c. per million units.

Formaldehyde.—WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus stocks 500 pounds.

Glycerin. — Announcement of War Food Administration allocations of this material will hold considerable interest. It is expected that such allocations will reveal to what extent the more liberal allocation policy of WFA has brought a wider and larger civilian use of this material. Conditions at the moment definitely favor buyers.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Glycerin market remains basically unchanged. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made between February 9 and 14 by the War Food Administration were:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 426,151 pounds; roller process, 683,220 pounds; whole milk powder, spray process, 62,500 pounds.

Quicksilver.—Little activity in spot quicksilver were reported last week. Sales appeared to have been restricted to business placed with the mines in the primary market and not less than $125 per flask prevailed on such business. Reports reaching here were that

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acetone, drums, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.7	243.7	243.9	240.1

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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some mines have closed because of the sharp price drop. More are expected to close. It has been suggested that further declines of a sustained kind might bring some action by the Federal government, this idea basing on the view that the government wants to keep large mines in production against possible insufficiency of the present stockpile—which is very large.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—Steadiness in all aspects of the market features quicksilver. Sellers reject buyers' bids under $125 per flask for spots and nearby. Some sellers want slightly more. Buying interest fair. Bad weather and low prices are discouraging production.

Santonin.—Signs of reviving interest in this article have not been totally lacking of late, but buyers will find the article moderately available only on the basis of strong prices.

U.S. Revenue Returns Gained in December

Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, reports taxes collected for December, 1943, compared with December, 1942, were as follows:—

Taxes Collected

	December 1943	December 1942
Coconut, etc., oils, processed	$723,510.25	$508,323.55
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax $6 per gallon	48,494,726.49	65,937,296.58
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax $6 per gallon	24,853,379.49	8,481,101.95
Gasoline	24,575,024.59	28,453,074.05
Lubricating oils	3,607,398.47	3,527,979.83
Narcotics, including special taxes	30,015.83	34,329.35
Oleomargarin special taxes	196,270.28	171,297.59
Totals	$5,017,681,626.56	$2,521,708,306.51

Quantities Taxed

	December 1943	December 1942
Distilled spirits, domestic, tax gallons	8,082,454	10,488,655
Distilled spirits, imported, tax gallons	4,142,563	1,413,517
Distilled spirits, rectified, proof gallons	5,761,975	4,626,555
Oleomargarin, colored, pounds	809,757	217,770

Omaha Alcohol Plant Starts Production

A $5,000,000 grain alcohol plant went into production in Omaha February 21. The plant is owned by the Defense Plants Corporation and leased to the Nebraska Farm Crops Processing Corporation. Officials say it will produce 17,500,000 gallons of alcohol annually with 126,000,000 pounds of livestock feed as a by-product. It will require about 6,500,000 bushels of grain annually.

Pharmaceutical Research Grants for Texas University

A $3,000 fellowship grant from Frederick Stearns Company, Detroit, for a study of pharmacological drug types at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston has been announced by the board of regents in Austin, Tex. Also accepted was $1,100 from Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation to support the work of Dr. Jule K. Lamar in the department of obstetrics and gynecology.

Macy to Sell Drug Lines To Retail Stores

R. H. Macy & Co., this city, will distribute its own branded line of 'Supremacy' drugs and cosmetics through independent retail drug stores in all parts of the country, under an exclusive franchise system for given areas, it has been announced by T. W. Johnston, executive vice-president of Macy's and vice-president of its subsidiary, Supremacy Products, Inc.

Pegg Opens Consulting Office

George W. Pegg, Ph.C., has opened an office at 152 West Forty-second street, New York, as consultant in the formulation and processing of drugs, cosmetics, and flavorings, the preparation of labels, and the solution of statutory and other regulatory problems. He also has a Washington office in conjunction with Dr. George W. Hoover. Mr. Pegg has had long, practical experience in the manufacture and distribution of drugs and cosmetics.

Merrell Names Werner To Research Post

Dr. Harold W. Werner was recently appointed head of the pharmacology department of the Wm. S. Merrell Research Laboratories in Cincinnati. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin in 1938. Since that time, Dr. Werner has been actively engaged as a professor of physiology and pharmacology at the Medical School of the University of North Dakota and as a pharmacologist at the National Institute of Health located at Bethesda, Maryland.

Dr. H. W. Werner

Alcohol from Bananas Pilot Plants Planned

Plans have been formulated for the erection in Jamaica, British West Indies, of six pilot plants to manufacture alcohol from rejected and surplus bananas, according to the Department of Commerce. It is expected that these plants will absorb about 3,000,000 stems of bananas annually or whatever surplus remains after the export and domestic demand has been satisfied.

Pfeifer Joins Seidelmann

Albert Pfeifer has been appointed general merchandise manager of the firm of Ernst Seidelmann, exporter and importer, this city. Mr. Pfeifer was formerly general merchandise manager of Pfeifer Brothers, Little Rock, Ark. Harry Winkler is managing director of the Seidelmann organization.

Pharmacists Status Group Headed by Maj. Einbeck

Maj. Arthur Einbeck, retail pharmacist and president of the West New York Health Department, has accepted the chairmanship of the joint committee on the status of pharmacists in government service, Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has announced. Dr. H. Evert Kendig, who Maj. Einbeck replaces, has consented to serve as advisory chairman.

A graduate of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, Maj. Einbeck became registered in New Jersey in 1914 and enlisted in the United States Army in 1917. He served overseas in several medical detachments during World War I, and after the war remained in the army, serving in the Medical Corps until 1940, when he was transferred to the Sanitary Corps. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1941, and transferred to the inactive reserve because of physical disability.

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Pounds per gallon at 25° C.	11.85
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Cutter Laboratories DPC Contract Raised

Cutter Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, Calif., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide additional equipment at a plant in Berkeley, at a cost of approximately $115,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $345,000. Cutter Laboratories will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Lundy Honored

James A. Lundy, head of the petroleum products and paint materials house of Lunco, Inc., and until recently OPA rationing administrator for the Borough of Queens, was the guest of honor at a dinner held in the Commodore hotel, this city, February 17, to mark his elevation to the post of director of the 1944 Greater New York Fund for that borough.

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Penicillin Allocation Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has amended its penicillin allocation order M-338 to permit unrestricted delivery of samples to the Food and Drug Administration and to permit producers to use samples of their own manufacture for testing potency, sterility, toxicity, pyrogens, moisture and stability. Special authorization procedures are set up by the amendment, which also expands the definition of penicillin to include crude penicillin in any form. The amendment also requires monthly reports on deliveries.

Bacteriostatic and bactericidal substances produced by micro-organisms will be discussed by S. A. Wakeman at the July 7 session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science research conference on medicinal chemistry. Milton T. Bush will discuss flavicin, and Jackson W. Foster will present the microbiological aspects of penicillin.

The Medical Research Council of Ireland has awarded a full-time fellowship on the production of penicillin to Dr. Dermot Murphy. The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association has received a letter dated January 26, from Dr. Alexander Fleming, London, in grateful acknowledgement of the receipt of the association's scroll awards to Dr. Howard Walter Florey and himself in recognition of their work in the discovery and development of penicillin (see *OPD* for December 20, 1943).

New Freon-Producing Facilities Assured

OPD Washington Bureau

Definite assurances that construction of new Freon-producing facilities would be completed on time have been given the General Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Advisory Committee, the War Production Board has announced.

These new facilities, which will bring the monthly production of this refrigerant gas to 4,800,000 pounds, are located at Deepwater, N. J., and at East Chicago, Ind. The Deepwater factory is an addition to the present plant, which is now producing at the rate of 1,800,000 pounds monthly. Completion of the new unit, originally scheduled to be in operation by February 1, has been delayed until April 1. It will add another 1,000,000 pounds per month to the supply.

The East Chicago plant which will go into production September 1 will increase the total monthly production another 2,000,000 pounds.

DCAT Dinner Speakers Named

Speakers at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, March 9, will include:—

Major General William N. Porter, chief, Chemical Warfare Service; Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army Medical Department; Rear Admiral Luther Sheldon, jr., M. C., Surgeon General's Office, U.S.N.; Surgeon General Thomas Parran, of the U. S. Public Health Service; and Major General Clifford L. Corbin, director, Procurement Division, Office of Quartermaster General.

Standard Brands Gets Injunction Against Lynn, Inc.

New York, Feb. 24

Standard Brands, Inc., this city, has been granted a permanent injunction against the Lynn Pharmacy, Inc., of East Orange, N. J., restraining it from selling "Stams" multi-vitamin and mineral tablets at less than the fair trade price.

In Publicker Post

Charles P. Blinn, jr., has been appointed as vice-president in charge of finance for the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia.

Medical Care Policy Conference Scheduled

—*Continued from page 3*

plans for meeting the cost of unusual or prolonged illness and hospitalization;

(d) Inform private insurance underwriters of the opportunity that is being offered through cooperation in nationwide efforts to provide group insurance policies for those needing or desiring insurance against the hazards of unusual illness;

(e) Encourage and provide State or local financial aid rather than Federal subsidies to insure effective medical care for the indigent;

(f) Encourage contributors and friends to a greater degree of participation in the efforts of the National Physicians' Committee in this constructive program.

The proceedings will comprise the receiving of reports, the clarifying of policy, the furthering of progress toward previously formulated objectives, and discussion of relevant legislation.

Among those scheduled to participate on behalf of the drug industry in discussions are Elmer Bobst, S. DeWitt Clough, Ivor Griffith, Fred Griffiths, E. L. Newcomb, Nicholas Nojes, Neville Pilling, John G. Searle, and Edward J. Sovatkin. Officials of NPC and Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *AMA Journal*, will contribute variously to the program.

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Substantial inquiries for botanical drugs revealed real needs in consumer circles, and it became increasingly difficult to make spot deliveries last week. And it is also more and more difficult to locate even the smallest kind of stocks in primary market hands. The fact seems to be that the primary sources of supplies have been so well and thoroughly combed and recombed as to have exhausted the replacement possibilities for this consuming season.

One type of business not often current in the market at this season of the year—the fag end of Winter—is the apparent willingness of some consumers to place orders for delivery out of new crop to come. Ordinarily, collection of new crop means increase in stocks, lower prices, and aloof buyers. Not so this year. With labor not likely to be more plentiful than last Spring, Summer and Autumn, the primary market operators stand pat on high prices and appear to be convinced of their ability to get the same.

The presence of American soldiers in Italy has led some to toy with the idea that soon it may be possible to resume commercial intercourse with former shippers at Italian ports. Announcement of restoration of mail privileges with ten Italian provinces was a stimulant to such thinking, but it may be definitely stated here that only personal mail may be sent to occupied Italy. Communications of a "business, financial or commercial character must be prohibited until additional shipping can be provided." Which official statement of the Postmaster General makes restoration of commerce as foggy, uncertain and problematical as ever.

Balsams

Peru.—Movement into consumption was steady, but lacking in feature development. The general market position was one of stability in all respects.

Tolu.—Although demand was comparatively light, the market retained a steady undertone that on spot corresponded with the absence of unsettlement in the primary market.

Barks

Elm.—The carryover will be on the low side this year and quite exceptional collection activity should develop if consumer needs during the next season are to be met even reasonably.

Sassafras.—Considerable activity in select bark was along seasonal lines that emphasized the facts of low supply and difficulty of replacement at any price.

White Pine.—Demand has decreased moderately, but the market holds strong because of the high volume consumption of the low volume stocks in the primary market and on spot.

Wild Cherry.—Interest in thin bark continued active and country prices were strong. Spot quotations on thin natural were 15c. to 16c. per pound, while the rossed thin green item was 21c. to 22c.

Beans

Calabar.—Virtually nominal in all quarters.

Vanilla.—Very firm on the spot. Stocks reported on the low side and there is doubt that new crop Mexicans will move promptly and in full volume to this market. The future position of Bourbon beans is a matter of ocean transport than availability of stocks at the source. Goods have been arranged to come forward just as promptly as a ship and ship's stowage is made available in the primary market.

Berries

Fish.—Little interest existed for the limited quantities that continue available on the spot. Activity was virtually nominal.

Hawthorn.—High prices have prevented total elimination of English berries on the spot. However, the distribution of the present stock is limited; some are toally deficient in supplies.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Wild cherry, thin, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Canary seed, domestic, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Greek, 3c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Rapeseed, dom., dwarf Essex, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Oregano leaves, curly leaf, ½c. per lb.
flat leaf, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Botanical Drugs

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
261.2	261.1	260.3	253.6

Flowers

Chamomile.—No shortage has come on this item, mainly because South American sources have been able to keep up with the consuming requirements of this country. Political relations with the Argentine remain strained because of the reappearance of pro-Axis elements in the government.

Lavender.—Samples of goods now in Mexico were seed, and it appeared unlikely that such merchandise would easily find buyers in this country. A return of normal qualities to this market must await reopening of transactions with France.

Saffron. — Strongly maintained on the spot with not much demand being reported, but with holders continuing to reflect the comparatively high prices prevailing on replacement sources for Spanish material.

Gums

Arabic.—Quiet at the moment. Recent purchases out of surplus spot stocks have reduced some of the selling pressure that had afflicted those who entered the market in ventures not divorced from speculative color. The fact seemed to be that in the primary market values cannot go lower without a total turnover of those elements upon which export prices are based.

Karaya.—The latest reports concerning landings in this country mentioned 2,176 bags of gum, varying normally in quality. Importers have been fortunate in the number of ships arriving with gum cargo and there is some reason to expect that establishment of a reserve cushion of supplies may eventually be possible.

Mastic.—The German still struts the island of Chios, off the port of Smyrna. And the earliest any shipments from there to here may be expected is the time when the United Nations kick the Hun into the Aegean sea. Actual prices to be paid here appears to depend on whosoever can find even a few pounds.

Tragacanth.—Firm to strong in all aspects and respects. No surplus supply exists here and the entire situation is expected to continue about the same as that existing now.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane.—Stabilized in price and sustained by the presence of steady, if not very large, demand. Imports totaling 31 bags reported.

Laurel.—Greek leaves were advanced to 30c. to 31c. per pound. Turkish was up to 33c. to 34c. Cyprus and Spanish leaves developed no change.

Marjoram.—Chilean material was shaded to 37½c. to 38c. per pound. Other varieties lacked quotable change. Demand was not very active.

Oregano.—Mexican curly leaf was shaded to 12½c. to 13c. per pound; flat leaf, 12c. to 12½c. More competition in evidence here.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—Steady prices at comparatively high levels were confirmed and a stronger undertone appeared to await only the development of more eager buying by consumers.

Irish Moss.—Arrangements looking to a New England collection of good size are understood to have been made. Since the carryover was not large, considerable expansion in collection activity seemed likely.

Papain.—Further arrivals reported; this time, 25 cases. Thus did the supply situation improve and tend to stimulate competition between the leading suppliers.

Roots

Blueflag.—Very low in local supply and almost unobtainable at any primary market point. Virtual nominal market prevails.

Malefern.—Further replacements were noted reaching this market of late and the latest report mentions 158 bags. Not so long back, it was difficult to get spot deliveries of the item.

Orris.—Only African root is available on this market at present although some quarters have turned their eyes toward Italy, the normal source from whence comes Florentine and Verona root.

Tumeric.—One local quarter quotes Alleppy root for later shipment from the source at 10¾c. to 11¼c. per pound.

Seeds

Canary.—Domestic seed offered at 16½c. to 17½c. per pound. Arrival of goods from foreign parts remains as indeterminate and uncertain as ever.

Caraway.—Dewhiskered Syrian seed higher at 57c. to 58c. per pound.

Celery.—Latest report concerning arrivals mentions landings totaling 7,035 pounds. Only Indian seed available.

Coriander.—Orders that cannot be filled readily appeared in vain on spot last week. No signs point toward North African shipments.

Dill.—Arrival of 1,790 bags reported

—Continued on page 57

Cellulose Acetate Gets Special Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

In order to provide stricter controls over virgin material and break up a black market in the scrap, which is reported to be driving up prices and providing an encouragement for waste, the War Production Board today placed cellulose acetate molding powder under a special allocation order.

The molding powder, from which such widely-varying consumer plastics as toy airplanes, optical frames, toothbrushes, combs, buttons, buckles, slide fasteners and electrical and industrial parts are made, formerly was under Order No. M-326-a. It is now the subject of a special order No. M-326-b.

The new order will control use and delivery of all types of cellulose acetate molding powders as defined at present in M-326-a, plus the following types of cellulose acetate type materials not covered:—

Molding powder produced from yarn and staple fiber which originates from cellulose acetate flake as defined in Order M-326.

Molding powder of a quality equal to that produced from original flake, but made from the trimmings resulting from the fabrication of sheeting.

Molding powder termed "scrap," which is a result of sprues, runners, nozzle exudations and excess or rejected molded parts and extrusions, and acetate molding powder, produced in whole or in part by the reworking of other scrap.

Sprues and runners are the passages which convey the material into the molds and in which some solidifies.

Trade Briefs

Kosmos Pharmacy, Inc., this city, has changed its corporate name to Blendowsky Pharmacy, Inc.

Quicksilver production in California during 1942 totaled 30,087 flasks, compared with 25,612 flasks in 1941.

Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., Inc., Baltimore, has been elected a director of the National Association of Manufacturers for Maryland. He is a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

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CONSTITUENTS

Inulin—large quantities in the Spring.
Levulin—large quantities in the Fall.
Resin—two soluble varities.
Sugar—large quantities in the Spring.
Taraxacein—white, waxy substance.
Taraxacin—a bitter principle.

PROPERTIES

Aperient—gently laxative, but not purging.
Depurative—purifies the blood.
Diuretic—increases secretion and flow of urine.
Hepatic—relates to liver diseases.
Stomachic—strengthens and tones the stomach.
Tonic—durable invigorator.

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Obituaries

—*Continued from page 4*

and the Pioneer Trophy of the Chemical Foundation.

Since his retirement he had been living in Coconut Grove, Fla., in the former home of William J. Bryan, which he purchased in 1927. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

Perley J. Buchanan

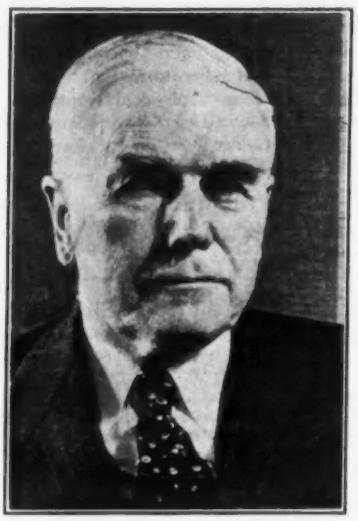
Perley J. Buchanan, research chemist and director of chemical control for the American Agricultural Chemical Company, this city, died February 23 in Montclair, N. J. He was sixty years of age. Graduating from Tufts College in 1907, Mr. Buchanan served as a chemical instructor at the college for the next two years, and then joined the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Surving are his wife, a son and a brother.

Charles F. Michaels

Charles Frederick Michaels, chairman of the board of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale drugs, this city, died February 20 in San Francisco. He was seventy-four years old.

Born in San Francisco, Mr Michaels in 1885 went to work for his father who, in 1850, had founded the wholesale drug house of Langley & Michaels, San Francisco. His employment in the operating department and every other department of the business,



Charles F. Michaels

eventually led to his being made treasurer in 1897, vice-president in 1907, and president in 1920. Langley & Michaels was merged into McKesson & Robbins in 1929, at which time he became a McK & R director, and divisional vice-president.

When the receivership of McKesson & Robbins was set up in December, 1938, Mr. Michaels was made co-trustee with William J. Wardall. He was elected president of the company, at which time he resigned as trustee and undertook the task of resuscitating the business from its difficulties. Mr. Michaels was president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association in 1927.

Surviving are his widow, Kathrun Touhy Michaels, a daughter, Mrs. Blake-Darling of Atherton; and two sons, Capt. Henry Michaels, at present attached to the Muroc Army Air Base in California, and Alan James Michaels, Marysville, Calif.

John F. Conroy, Jr.

John F. Conroy, jr., president of the National Magnesium Corporation, dropped dead in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Wilmington, Del., February 16, while waiting to board a train for New York. With his wife he had driven to the station from the Elkton, Md., plant of the company. He was forty-nine years of age. Mr. Conroy was graduated from Georgetown University in 1915. In addition to his wife he is survived by a daughter and a son.

Roy E. Dickerson

Roy E. Dickerson, former chief geologist of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, collapsed in Grand Central Station at noon February 24 and died three hours later in a hospital. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Dickerson had been in this city to attend the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He was educated at the University of California and taught school in that State until 1918, when he became geological superintendent of the Standard Oil Company of California. He joined the Atlantic Refining Company in 1926.

J. J. Ricks

Jessee J. Ricks, chairman of the Board of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, this city, died in his home in Plandome, N. Y., February 20, after a brief illness. He was sixty-four years of age. A native of Taylorville, Ill., Mr. Ricks was educated in the local public schools there and

J. J. Ricks

was graduated from the University of Michigan and Michigan law school. He subsequently became a partner in the firm of Meagher, Whitney, Ricks and Sullivan, Chicago, which handled the legal matters for Union Carbide Company. In 1917, when this company and several other important industrial companies joined to form Union Carbide & Carbon, Mr. Ricks came to this city to help complete the legal arrangements. On completion of his work he joined the law department of the new corporation, later becoming chief counsel. Mr. Ricks became chairman of the board of Union Carbide & Carbon in 1941. He had been president from October, 1925, to May of 1941.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter and three sons.

Alexander Forrester

Alexander MacHattie Forrester, assistant vice-president, Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Co., large producers of insecticides, Louisville, Ky., and formerly in the fertilizer business, and tobacco business, died February 13. He was seventy-three years of age.

Born in Dalkeith, Scotland, Mr. Forrester was educated at George Watson College, Edinburgh, and the University of Edinburgh; and University of Glasgow, coming to this country in 1903, and locating at Richmond, Va., where he was connected with Laidlaw, McGill & Co., Glasgow. He later went with the Richmond Guano Coroporation, and remained with the company until 1917 when he joined Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Co., as general manager of manufacturing and stayed with the Richmond, Va., plant, until being transferred to Louisville in 1921.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

Dr. Douglas W. Johnson

Dr. Douglas W. Johnson, chairman of the geology department in Columbia University, died of a heart ailment in Sebring, Fla., February 24. He was sity-five years of age.

Dr. Johnson was chairman of the United States Committee of the International Geographical Union, and in 1919 was chief of the division of boundary geography of the American Peace Commission at Versailles. He received in 1933 the Yugoslavian Order of St. Sava in recognition of his service to Yugoslavia during the Versailles Conference.

Dr. Johnson was graduated from the University of New Mexico in 1901. He received a doctor of philosophy degree at Columbia in 1903. He joined the Columbia faculty in 1912 as associate professor of physiography, having taught previously at Harvard University and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became professor of geology at Columbia in 1919 and head of the geology department in 1937.

Ensign L.T. Milliman

Ensign Leonard T. Milliman, son of Thomas E. Milliman head of the GLF Cooperative, Ithaca, N. Y., died as a result of a Navy plane accident at San Diego, Calif. He was twenty-four years of age. Ensign Milliman was graduated from Cornell University in 1940 and had completed two years of law course at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Dr. Frederick G. Clapp, geologist and consulting engineer, died in Chickasha, Okla., recently. He was sixty-four years of age.

George L. Craig, pioneer Pennsylvania oil operator, died recently in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Mrs. Edith Green Dorland, wife of Ralph E. Dorland, manager of the New York office of the Dow Chemical Company, died in Fort Lauderdale, Fla, February 22. Surviving, besides her husband, are her mother, Mrs. Fannie E. Green, of Pasadena, Calif., and four sons, Wayne E. Dorland and Jack A. Dorland, of New York; Grant A. Dorland, of Lexington, Ky., and Ralph E. Dorland, jr., of San Francisco.

Robert J. Lyman, of the Bayway Refinery of the Standard Oil Company in Linden, N. J., died February 21 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-three years of age.

Bernard F. Mautz, president and treasurer of the Mautz Paint & Varnish Company, died in Madison, Wis., February 11. He was seventy-five years of age.

Edwin H. O'Neil, who retired in 1942 as president of the Ramsdell Company, cosmetic manufacturer, this city, died recently. He was fifty-six years of age.

Cosmetic Preservatives Warning Issued by FDA

—*Continued from page 4*

quantities of cosmetic creams containing 35 to 75 p.p.m. of mercury in a form having a potential systemic toxity similar to that of bichloride of mercury is disturbing.

Section 601 of the food, drug, and cosmetic act holds a cosmetic to be adulterated "if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to use under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling thereof, or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual."

It is our obligation to interpret this provision in the public interest. Unless proponents of the use of these toxic mercury preservatives can produce definite evidence that none of the mercury is absorbed through the skin and that no local skin irritation will result, cosmetic manufacturers will do well to refrain from employing these compounds. This administration is far from convinced that adequate evidence of harmlessness is now available.

Botanical Drugs

Seeds

—*Continued from page 56*

in a market that up to that time had been almost totally without spot deliveries.

Fleaseed.—No arrivals of seed noted but those of fleaseed husks totaled 1,928 bags and readily found owners.

Mustard.—Considerably more rain than has yet been recorded in Montana is desirable there if the crop is to be good. However, farmers intimate that these late Winter deficiencies are often times made up later on by Jupiter Pluvius.

Rape.—Domestic dwarf Essex fractionally higher at 14¼c. to 14¾c. per pound.

Sunflower.—It will be difficult to get enough seed into the ground to bring a crop even with the conservative quantity that was bagged last year.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican material reported shaded to 20½c. to 21c. per pound. Some material at interior points reported at 20c. to 20½c.

Cinnamon.—Arrivals totaled 1,328 bags of quills. This business has eased the supply situation moderately and it is understood that more material is to arrive.

Ginger.—Farmers and shippers in Jamaica remain far apart on price views. The latter base their price ideas on what can be done in this country today.

Paprika.—Choice Portuguese material quoted at 39½c. to 40c. per pound and some extra fancy was noted at a shade lower price of 37c. to 38c. Chilean was available at 31c. to 31½c. for good quality.

Pimento.—Rarely mentioned in local circles because of transport and other difficulties that keep stocks subnormal.

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WPB Statistics Div. Post for F.F. Stephan

OPD Washington Bureau

Vice-Chairman Donald D. Davis has announced the appointment of Frederick F. Stephan as assistant director of the statistics division and chief of the general statistics staff, Bureau of Planning and Statistics of WPB, to succeed Dr. Vergil D. Reed who has resigned to re-enter private business.

Except for a period of service with the War Manpower Commission from June, 1942, to September, 1943, as chief of statistics service, Mr. Stephan has been with the War Production Board and its predecessor agencies since March, 1941, as a consultant in research and statistics.

Texas Crude Oils Analyses Available

Analyses of crude oils from forty-three West Texas fields have been compiled by the Bureau of Mines to facilitate the possible use of these crudes by refiners who customarily employ mid-continent oil as charging stocks. A copy of the publication, "Analyses of Crude Oils from Some West Texas Fields," may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Estimated Income Deadline Extended to April 15

Harold N. Graves, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has announced that the time for filing 1944 declarations of estimated income and victory tax has been extended until April 15.

BUY WAR STAMPS

Hampton Price Panel Branch Chief for OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of Kenneth L. Hampton, of Fresno, Calif., as chief of the Price Panel Branch of the Office of Price Administration was announced today by Price Administrator Chester Bowles. Mr. Hampton has been director of the Fresno OPA District office for the past year. He was connected continuously for twenty-two years with the Valley Electrical Supply Company, Fresno.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

High volume demand and low volume in natural raw material supplies dominated the market for essential oils. In aromatic chemicals, availability of dealers' stocks were in ratio to that of the producers' basic raw materials—which availability was generally less than sellers' and buyers' needs. Naturally, the market kept a strong undertone, prices were firm, and competition continued to be negligible.

Light was shed on the matter of restoring mail communication with commercial houses in Italy. The tight position of domestic lemon oil would make a ready market for any Italian oil that might come from Sicily or Italy. It is also likely that any bergamot obtainable in the Province of Reggio di Calabria would find ready buyers here. And the situation as regards Italian and Sicilian orange oil was only a shade less important than that in lemon and bergamot.

However, local agents of Italian or Sicilian shippers or producers may not communicate commercial intelligence with their principals abroad. According to the office of the Postmaster General—and we quote—"communications of a business, financial, or commercial character must be prohibited until additional shipping can be provided." Only personal mail is being accepted for delivery in Sicily and ten of the Italian provinces—and such mail is subject to censorship. It becomes even clearer that restoration of trade with the delivered Italian provinces is in the hands of the army.

Changes in prices were very few last week, consisting of slight upping of local quotations on Ceylon citronella. Juniper tar was lower. The reduction was evidence of a more competitive local position in the oil.

Essential Oils

Angelica. — Although there have been some offerings of a variety of oil from North Africa, inquiry on spot fails to disclose than any has been engaged to come forward. The normal article is not obtainable here.

Bay.—It is not easy to get goods transported from the primary to the spot market and hence the position of these two oils remains firm to strong regardless of the not heavy call for spot delivery merchandise.

Bois de Rose.—Attention of potential stockers of this oil were still at sea, watching for the arrival of the first ships to bring in goods bought in the primary market and dispatched north some time in the past. Present spot stocks are virtually nil.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—Reports create some uncertainty concerning probable production of domestic raw material this year. Conditions were said to be in opposition to a normal production and there is not much chance of imports being within normal limits, either.

Cedarleaf.—Relief from the present price squeeze seems to be as far off as ever—although, according to some unconfirmed comment, it may be "right around the corner." There seems to be no end to the OPA cogitation on the subject of prices to be permitted producers and dealers.

Cedarwood.—Although the market has strengthened to some extent, there still seems to be enough oil available to care for present requirements on the basis of fairly attractive prices even when based on the higher prices recently established in the primary market.

Citronella.—Further arrivals of Ceylon oil have been reported and more has been bought at firm prices to come here at a later date. At the moment, little is offered from the source, a fact which has raised the spot market to $1 to $1.05 per pound.

Coriander.—It will not be easy to produce this oil in the future unless the raw material situation shall undergo substantial improvement. It is bad now.

Dill.—There is some reason to expect that the contract season will get underway rather earlier than usual, this to insure consumers of sufficient stocks when the pickling season shall arrive. The need is not going to be met easily.

Eucalyptus.—Many are the orders that are ready for placing in the primary market whenever it shall become possible to have reasonable assurance that the oil bought will be shipped with reasonable promptness.

Geranium.—Attempts to restore imports from primary markets have failed totally. It appears that until authority decides that returning ships' space may be used for cargo transport, arrival of replacement supplies is most unlikely.

Juniper Tar. — Competition was a trifle more aggressive and brought about transactions at the lower level of $1 to $1.35 per pound.

Lemon. — The Postmaster General states that no communications of a business, financial, or commercial character will be accepted by the postoffice for delivery in Sicily or any of the ten Italian provinces liberated by arms of the United Nations. Only personal mail is being transmitted and that is subject to censorship. Lifting of the ban on business communications awaits the time when additional shipping can be provided, according to the postoffice. Thus is squelched the hope that a liberated Sicily might mean a return of Sicilian lemon oil to this market at an early date.

Nutmeg.—Is still unobtainable in producers' quarters, and it is unlikely that much remains in second-hands in the distribution of the oil. Again, it is a matter of unavailability of sufficient raw material and the high cost of what is available plus GMPG ceiling limits.

Orange.—Commercial mail not being accepted for transmission to Italy or Sicily. Only personal letters accepted by the postoffie and same are subject to censorship. Postoffice says additional shipping must be provided before letters of a business, financial, or commercial character will be transmitted.

Peppermint.—It is getting dangerously close to the time when, if ever, peppermint farmers will put the 1944 crop into the ground. It is not unlikely that the acreage planted this year will depend on what price OPA assures the farmers on the oil to be produced. Present price ideas of farmers are far above the last ideas believed to be in the mind of OPA.

Petitigrain.—Firm in primary market. Demand on spot moderate most of the time but undertones reflect the absence of weakness at the source of supply.

Rose.—Only the smallest kind of stocks remain in this market. Some former importers of top-flight quality Bulgarian material—world-famous brand names—said that in all probability anything found on spot was subject to the suspicion of adulteration. Turkey has been offering some oil to this market of late.

Spearmint.—The time when new crop must go into the ground is practically here without OPA having yielded to farmers' importunities for higher selling prices on the 1944 crop. They—the farmers—face a condition of scarce and very high-priced labor, so they say.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hardly a week goes by when some new product is not offered as a substitute for natural producers either unobtainable or available in such small quantities and at such high prices as to discourage consumer buying. This means that the demand if large for raw materials used in producing substitute or replacement articles. Which, in turn, suggests that much larger quantities of aromatic chemicals could be used if producers' capacity to turn out goods were larger. Unfortunately, larger production is impossible now because increase in raw materials al-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Juniper tar, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
259.2	259.3	259.3	238.3

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locations seems unlikely. Of considerable interest in the field of synthetics was the report that racemic menthol manufactured from American raw materials is in production at the plants of the company who for the past four years has pressed the U.S.P. revision committee to admit racemic menthol to the Pharmacopeia. Racemic menthol may be used as an alcohol denaturant under permission granted by the Treasury Department, but the U.S.P. committee has not found this the opportune time to accept it as a U.S.P. product.

Bradshaw, Praeger Shellac Plant to Resume

Bradshaw, Praeger & Co., shellac bleacher, Chicago, will soon resume plant operation after a many-month period during which its factory had been closed. When it resumes operation, the country will then have two shellac bleachers in production, and Bradshaw, Praeger will serve the middlewest.

Many months back all shellac bleaching plants, save that of the Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Comany, this city, were closed down for purposes of economy during the period in which shellac was to be under complete allocation by the War Production Board, and when available stocks were to be far under normal size. Permission to operate the Bradshaw, Praeger & Co., is a favorable portent for the future, according to some. There are still several shellac bleachers whose plants must remain closed.

Increase in the number of bleaching plants in operation bears no relation to the WPB permission to use shellac ceiled by OPA at 45.1c. and higher per pound in finishing furniture and shellacking floors. WPB released some very high quality, light orange shellac for this use on February 22, describing the shellac as "D" and "Circle J" or comparable types. The local trade called it "de luxe golden." Use of such shellac in varnish during normal times is far less than that of white shellac varnish. Its cost of 45.1c. or more per pound excludes it from bleaching to sell at bleached shellac ceilings.

Photographic Film Output Shows Gain

Photographic film production for military, lend-lease and civilian purposes for the year 1943 averaged 136,523,250 square feet per quarter, over 30 percent more than in 1941, according to the War Production Board.

T.G.A. Scientific Section To Meet May 18

The next meeting of the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will be held in the evening of the first day of the annual two-day convention of the association, May 18, at the Waldorf-Astoria, this city.

Flameproof Cotton Insulation Materials Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the Office of Price Administration.

Elected President

Joseph A. Gauer, Chicago manager for Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., aromatic chemicals and essential oils, New York, has been elected president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association.

Castile Soap Prices Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

A maximum price of 46 cents a pound for powdered castile soap and 41 cents a pound for the soap in granular form, when sold by producers to industrial consumers or government agencies, have been announced by the Office of Price Administration. The soaps must meet specifications set forth in the tenth revision of the United States Pharmacopeia to qualify for the new prices, which compare with the former ceiling prices of the principal producer of 38 cents a pound for the powdered product and 37 cents a pound for the granular form.

The castile soaps which meet the above specifications are made exclusively from olive oil and are ordinarily sold in bulk directly to industrial consumers for use as an excipient, or lubricant, in preparing pills, and for other pharmaceutical purposes. These soaps do not go to the ultimate consumer.

Alumina Production Showed 75% Gain

OPD Washington Bureau

Primary aluminum production in 1943 exceeded 1942 production by more than 75 percent and amounted to more than 1,800,000,000 pounds, the War Production Board has reported. Peak production for the year was reached in the last quarter, when the average was more than 185,000,000 pounds a month. Aluminum recovered from secondary sources exceeded 500,000,000 pounds for 1943 and reached a peak of 55,000,000 pounds in

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Petroleum Derivatives

The shortage in petroleum chemicals, earmarked for essential civilian use, which had already become acute on the East coast, is fast reaching a critical stage, not only along the Atlantic seaboard, but also in the Middle West and even on the Pacific coast.

This tense situation, which is particularly pronounced in civilian supplies of petroleum solvents, liquefied gases, kerosene and fuel oils, is now due chiefly to a dearth of tankcars available for their movement from sources of production to the consuming points. The diminution in the number of tankcars for the conveyance of these petroleum products into civilian consuming centers was initially attributable to a large-scale diversion of these mediums of transportation into the war effort, but it has latterly been intensified enormously by the enforced retirement from service of many of these cars because of their wornout condition and lack of adequate repair facilities in the railroad shops.

For the movement of these petroleum derivatives to the East coast alone it is figured that fully 10,000 additional tankcars will be required to meet the demands of the Eastern area.

Recourse is being had to transportation in tanktrucks whenever possible, but these motor carriers likewise are being badly hampered in their operations by storm-damaged roadways in the Middle West and on the Pacific coast, as well as by a scarcity of truckdrivers and of immediately procurable repair parts.

Strenuous attempts are now being made by the Association of American Railroads, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Petroleum Administration for War to relieve this pinch in the movement of petroleum derivatives through the reallocation of additional tankcars from less essential oil products, such as cottonseed and road oils, to these mineral oil derivatives and by furnishing repair parts to tanktruck operators. But no results worthy of mention along these lines have yet been achieved.

Blocked in their efforts to obtain a general markup of prices for crude petroleum in all fields, representatives of the entire petroleum industry are availing themselves of the opportunity offered to them by the Office of Price Administration to make suggestions in the formulation of an oil subsidy plan recently devised by that bureau.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Processors of the high solvency aromatics are meeting some notable hindrances in the production and marketing of their finished products. Because of a steadily increasing shortage in available tankcars, the movement of the all-xylene base from points of origin to their refining plants is being badly handicapped.

Meanwhile, some uneasiness is felt by manufacturers of the high solvency aromatic naphthas as to the continued authorization of their use of xylene, inasmuch as it is reported that the Petroleum Administration for War is now weighing the potential war needs in petroleum xylol and toluol, for the purpose of determining whether or not it may be necessary for the most efficient conduct of the war to put some new restrictions on the use of these primary coaltar derivatives in the making of these solvents.

Simultaneously, the demand for both allocated and unallocated grades is diminishing, especially in the Middle West. Hence the need for a plethoric output is not as pressing as it was only a few weeks ago. But aliphatics continue in moderate request.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A keen call for this cleansing agent is still noted on both military and civilian accounts. Market holding strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—Moving steadily into military and civilian consuming channels in the paint industry. Tone firm.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fuel oil, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and 36-40 gravity, Western Pennsylvania, ⅛c. per gal.
Kerosene, 46 and 47 waterwhite, Western Pennsylvania, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Mineral Spirit.—Extensive purchasing continues to be reported in this product on all accounts. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent.—Buying by synthetic rubber producers is reaching larger portions daily and the market is developing increasing strength.

Stoddard Solvent.—A brisk demand continues to be noted for this drycleaning agent, with military purpose takings still running to greater proportions than civilian procurements. One refiner in the lower field of Western Pennsylvania has advanced his price for this solvent by an eighth cent per gallon and this has made the universal price for this material 7¼c., with some refiners quoting up to 7⅜c.

OPA's recently issued and subsequently revised new method of establishing price ceilings on this solvent, V. M. & P. naphtha and some of the other petroleum solvents does not alter their prices in any way.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying by the paint trade continues extensive, with the bulk of the offerings still being snapped up by war production contractors. Market steady.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Various consuming interests in the Middlewest are taking a considerable aggregate of the available petroleum solvents and diluents, with the movement of the high solvency aromatic naphthas diminishing a little as the demand for rubber solvent mounts. The pull of the East coast on Midwest supplies is fast reducing the latter and thereby stiffening the market on all scores.

Los Angeles, Feb. 25.—Refiners in the Pacific coast area report no vital changes in the supply or demand for petroleum solvents and diluents.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Lack of an adequate supply of high-pressure-resistant tankcars and tanktrucks for the movement of this liquefied gas into civilian consuming centers and the unabatedly heavy takings of war industries, especially for 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber making, continue to keep the quantity of this light hydrocarbon available for home heating and non-military industrial enterprises down to meager proportions. Prices firmly held.

Heptane.—Continues in keen demand. Market strong.

Hexane.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Tone steady.

Octanes.—In progressively keen request. Price structure unchanged.

Pentanes.—Buying interest mounting slowly but surely. Prices well maintained.

Propane.—The situation in this liquefied gas continues the same as that in butane. Market firm throughout.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Continue moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices well maintained.

Paraffin.—Despite a plethora of crude scale, production of the refined grades continues light. The lower melting points are now even scarcer than the higher ones, but the latter also are in decidedly meager supply. Demand is still far outstripping current output. Market strong and fairly seething with unsatisfied requirements.

Petrolatums.—A steady buying movement continues to be noted in U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades. Prices firmly held.

White Mineral Oils.—Purchasing interest continues sizable in both U.S.P. and technical grades. Tone steady.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With the rate of crude oil production showing a steady, although slight, weekly diminution, the Petroleum Administrator for War has lowered the amount of his recommended daily output for March by 2,500 barrels daily from his certification for February to an average of 4,698,900 barrels daily.

The daily average output for the week ended February 19 amounted to only 4,384,500 barrels, compared with the daily average for the four weeks ended on that date of 4,398,300 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—With the supply situation in bunker, diesel and heating oils becoming tighter daily, PAW has ruled that it will now be impossible for that bureau to advance the validity date of period 5 ration coupons from March 14 to March 1.

Industrial and commercial users of fuel oil on the Atlantic seaboard have been ordered by PAW to restrict their inventories to a 10-day supply.

Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and also for 36-40 gravity oils to the extent of an eighth cent per gallon, making their revised asking prices 6⅞c.-7⅜c., 6⅝c.-7⅜c., 6½c.-7⅜c., respectively, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and also 6½c.-7⅜c. for 36-40 gravity.

Gasoline.—OPA has announced that local war price and rationing boards may issue six-month gasoline rations for non-highway use on farms in instalments, rather than all at one time, as in the past.

Kerosene.—In progressively scanty supply, with all other light products. Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have advanced their prices for 46 and 47 waterwhite grades by an eighth cent per gallon to 7¼c.-7⅜c. and 7⅜c.-7⅝c., respectively.

Petrolatum and Paraffin Standards Developed

The American Standards Association has added two new standards in the field of testing petroleum products and lubricants. The standards bear the titles of white mineral oil (liquid petrolatum) (Z11.49-1943), and standard method of test for carbonizable substances in paraffin wax (Z11.50-1943). Both were developed by the D-2 committee on petroleum and lubricants of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Intava, Inc., Formed

Standard Oil Company (N. J.) and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company have organized Intava, Inc., through which complete service may be obtained by transport companies at any foreign air base in the world. The new company will offer United States air transport companies a centralized service of supply in all foreign countries except those where government oil monopolies exist. Incorporated in Delaware, the new company will be capitalized at $1,000,000, all outstanding stock being held equally by Socony-Vacuum and New Jersey Standard.

Shepard Dudley, whose association with aviation goes back to 1909, heads Intava, Inc., as president. C. H. Baxley is vice-president.

Trade Briefs

George L. Burr has been elected a director of the Creole Petroleum Company, this city.

H. A. Koechling, formerly assistant comptroller of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has been named comptroller and elected a director.

Stewart & Nuss asphalt plant near Herndon, Calif., was destroyed by fire January 18, with a loss estimated at nearly $100,000.

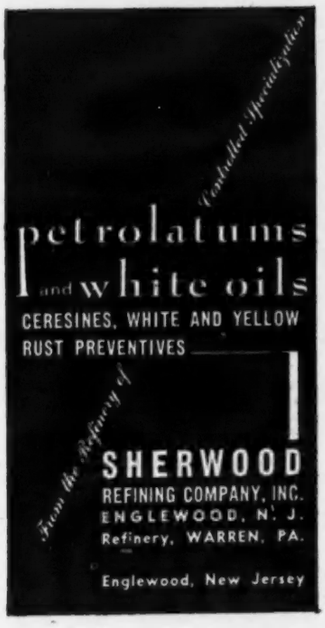
Mohican Oil Company, Mamaroneck, N. Y., has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Thomas A. Morgan, president and director of the Sperry Corporation, Brooklyn, has been elected a director of the Shell Union Oil Corporation this city.

Warren L. Baker, domestic manager for Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's aviation sales department, has been appointed to the executive board of the aviation section of the New York Board of Trade and will serve as chairman of the aviation section's committee on fuels and lubricants.

Oil Workers Get Housing Priority

Priorities assistance on housing construction for petroleum industry employees engaged in well drilling activities has been made available to the employees themselves by the Petroleum Administration for War through issuance by the War Production Board of Direction No 1 to Preference Rating Order P-98-b.



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For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Plastics Evaluation Discussed by A.S.T.M.

—Continued from page 7

phenolic sheet made entirely from surface paper comparable to that used in the preparation of A.S.T.M. D 709, type 1, grade XXX material; (3) laminated phenolic sheet prepared from body and surface paper which was impregnated with a special phenolic resin.)

Some of the commercial applications are listed in Mr. Evans's paper and it is shown how these applications have called for the use of certain types of materials.

The war needs have changed the emphasis of the use of certain types of materials inclining more to the use of low loss and high impact materials. In conclusion, some of the postwar applications and methods of fabrication are considered.

Polystyrene Family

The widespreading development of the polystyrenes was related by W. C. Goggin, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Here is a summary:—

Polystyrene, as a technically important commercial thermoplastic, has been available since about 1937. Since it was first introduced, the production of polystyrene has steadily increased. The applications of the material have been broad and varied. At the present time, due to the urgent need for styrene for the manufacture of GR-S rubber, polystyrene reaches only the military market, and then only in restricted quantities.

Within the past two years, two new materials which broaden the range of polystyrene's properties have been introduced. They are styramic and styraloy. The list of basic polystyrene's outstanding properties includes extremely low electrical loss, practically zero water-absorption, high modulus of elasticity, good impact and tensile strength at very low temperatures, high index of refraction, and the ability to be molded at high production rates. The two materials, styramic and styraloy, extend this list, in the case of the former, to include flameproofness and the ability to withstand higher operating temperatures. In the case of the latter, the added properties of high elongation, high temperature-stability, and extreme flexibility at very low temperatures are made available.

Polystyrene has been most generally fabricated by the injection molding process. In this process, it offers the advantages of high production rates, accurate reproduction of die contours, and the ability to reproduce intricate parts. It has, however, been molded by the compression process. This process is used when extremely large, heavy moldings, or great accuracy in die reproduction is desired.

Through the design of modified extrusion equipment, it has been possible to produce extruded shaped, sheets, and more recently film. The film is given added properties through an orienting process used subsequent to extrusion. Styraloy and styramic can be fabricated with good results by all of the three processes.

Specifications covering standard polystyrenes and styramic have been established by A.S.T.M. under the designation D 703-43 T. and various A.S.T.M. test methods appliable to rigid plastic materials are designed to evaluate the more basic properties of polystyrene and its modifications. New modifications of styrene or polystyrene will probably further extend the diversified properties of this family, as well as make possible new fabricating procedures with ability to fabricate much larger sizes than have been heretofore available.

Prior to the war, the most extensive use of polystyrene was in the form of injection moldings such as refrigerator parts, radio cases, salad sets, bottletops, chemical equipment, and toiletware. During the war, the use of polystyrene in molded form has been directed largely to electronic equipment such as radio insulators, batteries, electrical cable, coil forms, and condenser insulation. Other electronic equipment has been especially made from extruded stock and oriented polystyrene sheet.

It is believed that in the postwar era, polystyrene will be used more extensively in all of the above-mentioned applications, as well as for the production of large moldings by the low-pressure, bag process. Polystyrene will very likely become an important factor in the field of coatings, impregnates, and adhesives.

(To be continued)

Protective Coating Needs Supplied

—Continued from page 3

ation and the shortage of oil has been a definite factor.

But has the ability of paint to protect the surface been affected? Generally speaking, we think not. We believe paints supplied by manufacturers today are perfectly adequate for the job at hand, which is the protection of the property of this country. To date we have received no evidence to substantiate the charge that paints have been degraded as a result of Order M-332. To date we have seen only words against the order.

On the other hand, we have evidence based on laboratory and field tests which indicates that paints made under the order are equal to, and in some cases superior to paints made under formulating methods prior to the war. We do not say that no degradation has taken place because of decreased oil content. We do say that all evidence is to the contrary and we do believe that no degradation has occurred.

Paint manufacturers of both the industrial finish and trade sales type have been giving the public adequate and substantial coatings despite war restrictions. In our opinion the industry has done a magnificent job and the public should realize that the products of the industry can be purchased with the same confidence as before the war.

Mr. Belcher called attention to recent evidences of evasion of WPB regulations discovered by the WPB's Compliance Division and said steps are being taken to end any irregularities. These have come about as prewar stocks and stocks of reclaimed materials have become exhausted. Under these conditions, he explained, lacquers and even alkyd resins have found their way into non-essential civilian uses.

Future allocations of alkyd resins are going to be drastically curtailed for all civilian uses as a result of increasing military demands, the speaker said. On the other side of the picture, he continued, there has been some easing of critical oils.

As a result of the increasing pigment difficulties, Mr. Belcher said, many industries, notably transportation, which have standardized on certain color schemes over a period of years, may be forced to operate under different colors. He explained that the pigment situation is due to a shortage of bichromate.

Other speakers at the meeting included Capt. Robert L. Rigby, of the Quartermaster Corp.; Lt. Sweeney of the Navy; Maurice K. Dugan, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Approximately 210 members and guests were in attendance.

John H. Ballinger, of Seattle, Wash., has been elected to the directorate of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Casey Succeeds Rand In OPA Leather Section

OPD Washington Bureau

Edward F. Casey has been appointed acting head of the shoes and leather products section of the Office of Price Administration's Consumer Goods Divisions. He succeeds Edgar E. Rand who plans to resume his position as assistant to the president of the International Shoe Company, St. Louis.

Detroit Paint Club Honors Former Presidents

Detroit Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association recently honored nine former presidents. They were:—C. L. Forgey, formerly of Berry Brothers; H. S. Boutell, formerly with the Detroit Graphite Company; E. R. Hoag, formerly of Ditzler Color Company; Verner Collinson, of Baker & Collinson Company, manufacturers' representatives; C. W. Hess heads his own organization of manufacturers representatives; C. W. Oliver, of the Wyandotte Paint Products Company; E. W. Farmer, of the Dibble Color Company; Arthur Kiernan, president of Berry Brothers; W. T. Utley, of the Ditzler Color Company, and Martin Peters, formerly in the paint business.

ALBUMENS

SPECIFY "GARTENBERG"
. . . always Uniform
. . . always Dependable

★ THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF TECHNICAL EGG PRODUCTS OFFER YOU DOMESTIC ALBUMENS AND EGGS, LIQUID OR DRIED, IN ANY FORM FOR EVERY INDUSTRIAL USE

Write for Samples and Quotations

★★ SPEED VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS ★★

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Largest Manufacturers of Tanners' Egg Products
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Natural Products Refining Co.
910 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
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DRY COLORS—DYESTUFFS
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FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, 205 Fulton Street, NEW YORK
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Dyewood and Tanning Extracts

Sumac Quebracho Gambier
Fustic Myrabolam Hypernic
Hematine Wattle Tannic Acid

THE J. S. YOUNG COMPANY
Paterson, N. J. Boston, Mass.
BALTIMORE, MD.
Philadelphia, Pa. Chicago, Ill.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

The movement of textile processing and finishing materials continued rather good during the week, although below the rate in affect several weeks past. Activity in the leather chemical trade showed little change from previous weeks, with quebracho remaining among the products in better demand. The price position of clarified quebracho extract continues strong. Edible egg products on March 1 will again be reduced in accordance with the adjustable price ceiling provision. Otherwise the market exhibited a steady tone.

The average weekly consumption of apparel class raw wool in December amounted to 10,218,000 pounds, scoured basis, compared with 10,696,000 pounds in November and 11,376,000 pounds in December, 1942. Domestic consumption of cotton from August 1 to January 31 has been estimated at 5,941,000 bales, as against 5,623,000 in the same period last year by the New York Cotton Exchange. Four revisions in the price schedules covering grey and colored cotton goods were announced February 21 by the Office of Price Administration.

The cotton branch of the War Production Board reported February 19 that mills weaving demins and chambrays have been directed to increase production of these essential fabrics. That agency also announced on February 21 that order M-317 was amended so as to remove entirely the AAA-4 preference rating on hospital and women's work clothing, and to curtail certain abuses of ratings for men's and boy's work clothing. Through February 12, the Commodity Credit Corporation reports that it had received 1,592,656 notes covering 3,179,507 bales of 1943-crop cotton. The formation of a whole hogskin industry advisory committee was announced by the Office of Price Administration February 18.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate.—Production rate permitting demands to be met fairly promptly. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Aluminum Chloride.—Supply has become slightly easier. Demand for hydrated material from textile industry fair. WPB has amended M-287 to permit suppliers to furnish 600 pounds or less of anhydrous aluminum chloride to a customer in one month.

Antimony Salt.—One manufacturer has discontinued production for the duration of war. Market tone steady.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand from textile field reported to be maintaining small volume. Prices unchanged.

Sodium Acetate.—Demand for 60 percent technical grade reported to be running considerably larger than supply. Users swinging over to anhydrous material, deliveries on which can be promptly made. The WPB recently approved a vapor-proof nonreturnable steel drum for the anhydrous material which prevents moisture absorption even after a considerable storage period.

Sodium Hypochlorite.—The WPB Regional Redistribution Division, Empire State Building, New York city, has offered for sale from excess inventories 100,000 gallons of soda hypochlorite.

Wetting Agents.—Armed forces continue to take large portion of output of the synthetic wetting and detergent substances, leaving even essential users with reduced supplies. Quotations continue steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Trade at present dull. Revival expected in six weeks or so when new crop seed importation will probably start. Quotations steady.

Hematine.—Call from regular consuming channels supporting steady schedule of prices.

Logwood.—Demand continues rather good from normal users. Market tone steady.

Turmeric.—Market quiet. Now being dug in Orient, with material expected in this market in about four months.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
267.4	267.4	272.8	260.6

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Call for material holding up to very good level. Output reported to have come abreast of orders and moving to consuming plants as it becomes available. Schedule of prices steady.

Albumen, Egg.—Supplies of edible egg albumen continue rather tight with only limited amounts available. Technical material is very short, especially as regards spot stocks. Under the sliding price ceiling derivation covering edible albumen, the price on March 1 will be reduced another 7c. per pound, similar to the reduction of February 1. No new information was available as to the price relief hoped for by producers. Market tone remains firm.

Blood, Soluble Dried.—Production has caught up with demand sufficiently to enable suppliers to accept orders for prompt shipment. Quotations unchanged.

Corn Sugar.—Orders on majority of manufacturers' books continue backlogged for several weeks. Quotations remain unchanged as yet, although corn processing representatives and price control officials are now confering with a view to adjusting producers' price margin, as was done with the starches and dextrins recently.

Egg Yolk.—Demand continues quite heavy. Short supply position unchanged. Under the sliding egg products price ceiling derivation, the ceiling of egg yolk will again be reduced 7c. per pound as of March 1. A similar reduction was made at the start of February. The War Food Administration announced during the week that it had purchased 237,450 pounds of spray dried whole egg on February 11 for lend-lease, Red Cross, and territorial supply purposes.

Starch, Corn.—Continued heavy demand is keeping most producers from catching up with the amount of orders booked. The thin-boiling starches are particularly behind in shipment. The schedule of quotations remains firm at the levels established following the recent price ceiling revision by the Office of Price Administration. The visible supply of corn increased from 1,262,000 bushels during the week of February 19, according to figures compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.

The OPA also reported February 21 that it had amended the recent regulation covering corn prices in two respects. One change limits the use of formula prices to setting maximums for corn locally produced at any point, rather than corn shipped to or through a point from other areas, and the other change supplies methods of determining maximum prices for corn to be moved by barge. The Commodity Credit Corporation on February 18 reported that through February 12 there had been completed 4,708 loans on 5,330,444 bushels of 1943 corn in the amount of $4,493,868.78. The average amount advanced was 84c. per bushel.

Starch, Tapioca.—Supplies continue ample to cover all requests qualified under WPB limitation order. Market tone continues steady. Recent importations of tapioca flour from abroad are reported to have amounted to approximately 11,800 bags.

Tanning Materials

Myrobalans.—Market remains quiet. High freight rates and insurance place cost of material relatively high.

Quebracho.—Tanners continue to call for material actively, with all requirements being filled satisfactorily. Quotation of clarified material continues rather strong, other prices steady.

Wattle Bark.—In fair demand only. As in the case of myrobalans, tanners are reluctant to take material because of disproportionate price level, based on tannin content.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

FOR Dependable Chemicals SPECIFY HEYDEN

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

FORMIC ACID

SODIUM FORMATE

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

FORMALDEHYDE

U. S. P. Solution

37% by weight • 40% by volume

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

PENTAERYTHRITOL

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Write for current products list

HEYDEN

Chemical Corporation

50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

BRANCH: 180 N. WACKER DR., CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Good, Rebuilt EQUIPMENT Recommended

Saves **TIME** because it's available immediately; saves MONEY; replaces MISSING MANPOWER; and in many cases BYPASSES the priority problem.

PROCESSING

2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
2—Devine Rotary Dryers; 3'x25'; 5'x30'.
1—Devine Vacuum Fumigator 6'4"x15'.
2—Rotex Sifters: 40"x84"; 54"x120".
4—Colloid Mills; Premier, Eppenbach-Charlotte.
1—Heavy Duty American Drum Hoist.
2—Alberger Surface Condensers; ea. 1,520 sq. ft.
2—Buffalo 6' Crystallizers or Pans.

MILLS - GRINDERS

1—Mikro No. 4—24" Pulverizer.
1—Williams, Size 20 Hammer mill, large cap.
2—Lined Pebble Mills: 40 gal.-800 gal.
1—Hardinge 8'x22" Steel Ball Mill.
8—Ross-Kent 3 Roll Mills; 12x30; 16x40.
1—Acme Jaw Crusher; Jaws 16x19.
Other Mills by Mead, Raymond, Straub, Schutz, O'Neill, Sprout-Waldron, Etc.

KETTLES - TANKS

78—Steam Jacketed Kettles in Copper, Iron, Steel. Monel Glass Lined, up to 750 gal.
4—Jacketed, Agitated 1,000-gal. Vac. Cookers.
2—Jacketed, Agitated 500-gal. Process Units.
8—Vertical Cooper Storage Tanks, 1,000 gal.
14—Steel Storage Tanks, 500 gal. to 15,000 gal.
6—Copper Vac. Pans. JKTD, Coiled up to 350 gal.
3—Dopp Cast Iron Kettles with agit., 150-300 gal.

MIXERS

Dry Powder Mixers, 100 to 3,000 lbs.
3—JKTD Heavy Duty Mixers, 50 cu. ft.
12—Pony and Change Can Mixers.
7—Mass Mixers: JKTD & Unjktd, up to 4 BBL.
1—Abbe Lenart 55-gal. No. 4 mixer.
2—Simpson Muller Mixers, No. 2, 6' dia.
68—Portable Agitators, ¼ to 5 H.P.
1—W & P, 250 Gal. Double Arm Mixer.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—New Jersey Labelrite Pony Labelers.
3—World, Ermold Semi-Aut. Labelers.
1—200 Gal. Jacketed Glass Lined Kettle.

JUST PURCHASED, details not available in time for this ad; large lot GLASS LINED EQUIPMENT, also CONVEYOR and BOTTLING EQUIPMENT.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET AND EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK 9, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

BRITISH IMPORTERS and exporters wish to contact suppliers and buyers of raw materials of interest to the paint, varnish, linoleum, rubber and allied trades. Correspondence invited with a view to post-war trade. Leonard Baines & Co., 11 Old Hall street, Liverpool, England.

Equipment Offered

OFFERED—Two square tanks 84 in. by 65 in. by 41 in. deep, lead-lined wood, volume 1,000 gallons; 1 wooden round tank, no lining, diameter 10 feet by 8 feet deep, volume 5,000 gallons. Neo-Smelting & Refining, Inc., 150-40 11th avenue, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—200 gallon glass lined still with or without glass lined condenser. Lining should be in good condition. Include sketch showing approximate size and location of openings. Plate and frame filter press, monel or rubber covered. Closed discharge suitable for washing with cake capacity of about 15 cu. ft. George A. Breon & Company, 2107 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 855, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Facilities Offered

VARNISH COOKING orders on royalty basis sought by Newark, N. J., plant having surplus cooking facilities. BOX 878, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 859, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 65

BUY WAR BONDS

Save Men there— by saving Time here — with "CONSOLIDATED" Equipment

JUST PURCHASED — For Immediate Shipment from Plant

Large lot of Machinery from the plant of NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING at Edgewater, N. J.—Principal items:

60—Centrifugals, 40" dia. bronze and steel baskets, flat bottoms with unloaders, and self discharging—American Tool, Roberts & Hepworth—AC motor driven, DC motor driven, belt driven.
7—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, each with 72 leaves, copper and iron.
9—Vacuum Pans, 10' to 14', cast iron and copper, with all accessories.
10—Union Special Bag Sewing Machines, with Conveyors and Motors, for cotton bags up to 10 lbs.
Miscellaneous—Filter Presses, Rotary Granulators, Crystallizers, Pumps, Grinders, Screens, Conveyors, etc.

WIRE - PHONE - WRITE

Special Items from Stock

1—P & S. 9-Truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—4' x 6' jacketed Steel Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—PEBBLE MILLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 42" x 16" Allis-Chalmers.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS. 1200 lbs., 600 lbs., 200 lbs., 100 lbs., other sizes.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-BB jacketed 525 gal.: 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed: 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
3—2" Williey SAND PUMPS.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 5-section, 27-truck Atmospheric DRYER, excellent condition.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.
1—Buffalo Vac. 32" x 72" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d. complete.
6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS.
1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.
1—Zaromba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.
1—36" dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor
1—No. 432 ROTEX SIFTER 40" x 84", m. d.
4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.
2—500 gallons AUTOCLAVES, hammer welded steel, jack. agit.
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
5—600 gal. steel STILLS with copper coils.
3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 4' 6" x 24" with classifier, 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS
1—Devine horiz. jack VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.
3—325 gal. Copper Jack. agit. covered KETTLES or STILLS.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant 554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS
4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
1—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
1—Open 6'6" x 8' high, 1450 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES
1—86" dia x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—66" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal

MIXING TANKS
1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS
1—Open 18' x 4' x 6' high, 6000 gals.
1—Open 10' x 7'6" x 6' high, 3700 gals.
1—8' x 8' x 5' high, 2400 gals.

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal Jacketed Agitated KETTLE
1—ALUMINUM 275 gal Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator
8—Jack. steel KETTLES 100 to 200 gals.
2—200 gal. SS jack. agit. KETTLES.
1—500 Gal. Copper jacketed KETTLE.
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap
1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.
1—Glass Lined jack. KETTLE 235 gal. cap.
2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
1—80 gal. Aluminum Jack KETTLE; 5—20 gal.
1—Mills & Merrill No. 3CR HOG.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLER.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER.
1—Potdevin 12" LABEL PASTER.
8—150 gal. nickel clad MIXING TANKS.
1—Elgin 12-spout ROTARY PISTON FILLER GERMAN SILVER CONTACT PARTS.
1—Victoria No. 50 Peeler, D. C. Motor.
1—RBF 28" x 60" Atmo. double drum DRYER, complete MD.
1—Buffovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—Colton Oscillating GRANULATOR No. 1, m.d.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb., belt driven.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 64

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 854, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

JUST PURCHASED

at Edgewater, N. J.

2—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 50 HP 1200 RPM AC motors.

2—Hepworth 48" motor driven Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, with 100 HP 1200 RPM AC motors.

4—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 6' dia. x 30' long, with fans, heating coils, drives and motors.

5—Hersey Rotary Granulators, 4' 9" dia. x 30' long, with Vorticose Dust Collectors.

1—Hersey Rotary Granulator, 5' dia. x 21' long, with dust collector.

1—Copper Rotary Granulator or Dryer, 70" dia. x 17' long, with roll crusher and drive.

1—Louisville Continuous Filter or Dewaterer, 24" perforated metal screen, 8 rolls.

13—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 12' x 8' x 7' deep.

1—Rectangular Steel Tank, 9' x 12' x 7' deep, 2 compartments.

1—Rectangular Steel Tank, 6' x 9' x 6' deep.

3—Rectangular Steel Tanks, 12' x 19' 6" x 8' deep, 3 compartments.

SPECIALS

2—Solvent Recovery Stills with steel columns, condensers and receivers, 330 and 500 gal.

3—500 gal. Steel Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, with condensers and receivers.

4—Steel Storage Tanks, 8,500, 10,000, 15,000 gal., ¼", ⅜" and ½"

2—300 gal. Steel Nitrating Kettles, jacketed, agitated.

1—30" Suspended Centrifugal, bottom discharge, direct motor driven.

1—Devine Vacuum Pump, 10"x10" 2 stage, with 20 HP AC motor.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

3—Howe Barrel & Bag Packers.

3—Water cooled Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".

1—Robinson 30" Motor Driven Attrition Mill, 2—40 HP motors.

1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, motor driven.

3—Kilby 32"x32" Plate and Frame Presses, 45 chambers, 1" cake.

3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 8'x8', 5'x8', 8'x3½', Wood and Steel.

10—Heat Exchangers, 175 to 2,000 ft.

1—Buflovak 5'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Buffalo 5'x6' Atm. Drum Dryer.

1—Buflovak 24"x20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.

2—Buflovak 6' dia. Crystallizers.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

3—5, 10 and 15 gal. Day Cincinnatus Double Arm Mixers.

5—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gal.

2—Scott Closed, Steel Jacketed Kettles or Cookers, 1200 gal.

18—Tolhurst 20", 32", 40", 48" Centrifugals, copper, steel baskets.

2—American Tool 40" bottom discharge Centrifugals.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.

1—Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettle, 600 gal.

2—Buflovak, Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

1—Copper Tank, 6'x6', 1250 gal.

2—Lead Lined Tanks, 1700 gal.

Over 1000 other items in stock. Send us your inquiries for prompt attention. We specialize in disposing of your surplus equipment. Send Lists.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Devine 48"x60" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
Oliver 8x8 Rotary Filter.
Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24x20.
Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryer, 28x66.
Tolhurst Suspended Type Centrifugals, 40", bottom discharge.
Howes Horizontal Dry Mixer, 3,000 pounds capacity.
Day D-10 Horizontal Mixer, 1,000 pounds capacity.
Day 300 gallon Tank Mixers.
Patterson 500 gallon Jacketed and Ag. Kettle.
Steel Tanks, Open and Closed, 150 to 10,000 gallons.

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete with Cyclone Dust Collector, connecting Piping and Mechanical Separator.

1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tank.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
4—Ball & Jewell, Rotary Cutters, New.
3—Homogenizers 5 H.P., 7½ H.P. and 10 H.P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6'x6'.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gyrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Iron King Filler and Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8", 12", 27" & 30".
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14"x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—DeLaval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20", and 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulver.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" and 20" Pulv.
2—Double-Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

PLANT SUPERINTENDENT—Lacquer industry. Thoroughly familiar with all types of coating. Must also have some mechanical knowledge. Good opportunity for right man. State education, experience, and references. BOX 869, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST—With good background in paint and enamel formulation. Excellent post-war opportunity with large eastern paint company. Reply giving background, age, etc. All correspondence will be kept strictly confidential. BOX 872, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

HIGH PRESSURE AUTOCLAVE

600 LBS. PER SQ. IN.
WORKING PRESSURE
1320 GALS. CAPACITY
3'-6" Dia. x 24'-6" High

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Win the Battle Over Production Delays with Union Rebuilt Guaranteed Equipment!

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1913

IN STOCK . . READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY! ALL OFFERINGS SUBJECT PRIOR SALE!

Wire Collect for Prices and Details!

2—Day three-roll Roller Mills, 16"x40" horizontal type with roller bearings, direct motor drive.
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1—National five-roll Roller Mill, with steel water-chilled Rollers, 16"x40".
1—National three-roll Roller Mill equipped with 16"x40" water cooled chilled steel rollers.
1—Lehman 16"x40" three-roll Roller Mill with water-cooled rollers.
1—Werner & Pfleiderer 2,500 gallon capacity double arm steam-jacketed Mixing Tank.
1—Single action steam jacketed Mixer equipped with two 4" outlets; 900 gal. capacity.
1—Stokes 400 gallon capacity single arm Mixer, direct motor driven.
1—Reed 150 gallon capacity single and double arm Mixer.
1—Day single and double arm 100 gallon capacity jacketed Mixer. Cast-iron jacketed Kettles, 40-50-75 gallon capacity.

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Positions Vacant

CHEMIST or technical man experienced in production of rubless floor wax wanted by long-established manufacturer; location Brooklyn, N. Y. BOX 874, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ASSISTANT GENERAL manager. We require man about 40 years of age having good technical education and background of practical experience in the production of paint and varnish. One well versed in modern synthetics. Executive ability and pleasing personality essential. This is real opportunity for a good man. Ours is relatively small, independent and financially sound company located in greater New York Metropolitan district. Give complete details and recent photo. Confidential. BOX 880, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CALENDER FOREMAN—Capable of assuming responsibility for operations of rubber calenders in manufacturing coated textiles. Experience in application of synthetic rubber or vinyl compositions desirable. Eastern factory location. State age, and all qualifications. Observe WMC rules. BOX 646, 217 Seventh avenue, New York.

SALESMAN or salesmanager wanted—To become salesmanager of our central Atlantic area. Are you ready to step into this job? Or capable of being trained? Write details. Replies confidential. BOX 871, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

YOUNG MAN, with technical education, beyond draft age, good appearance, over twenty years' experience in chemical industry, desires responsible position. Excellent references. BOX 865, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST with linseed oil substitute, latex substitute made from scrap rubber, plasticizer for same, specialties on acetate colors line. Capable researcher on synthetic rubber, wants first class connection. BOX 876, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeper, desires position with small aggressive tablet, ampule, pharmaceutical house, where ability, knowledge of business and his business contacts will prove to be of mutual benefit. BOX 877, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 66

Mills, Dryers, Kilns, Crushers, Air Compressors, Boilers, Engines, Generators, Motors, etc. Liquidating, Machinery, Plant, Supplies, Land and 24 Steel Buildings formerly belonging to VULCANITE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Alpha, N. J., 3 miles from Easton, Pa.

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2,378 bgs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
BONE ASH, FWD—6,384 bgs, 638,400 lbs, Swift & Co
2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
MEAL—4,287 bgs, Anewalt Schmitt, Inc
BONES—42 bgs, 4,200 lbs, Baugh & Son
300 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Bank of New York
BLADES—41 bgs, 4,100 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
BUTTOCK—43 bgs, 4,300 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
CLODS—41 bgs, 4,100 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
INDUSTRIAL—272 bgs, 27,200 lbs, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
176 bgs, 17,600 lbs, Hafleigh & Co
REJECT—62 bgs, 6,200 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
THIGH—353 bgs, 35,300 lbs, Philadelphia National Bank
BRISTLES—17 cs, Arnhold & Co
CARDAMOM—42 cs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
CASHEW KERNELS—510 bgs, 25,500 lbs, Wood & Selick
720 bgs, 36,000 lbs, Bowes & Co
5,762 bgs, 288,100 lbs, W M Higgins & Co
212 bgs, 10,600 lbs, W A Camp & Co
1,395 bgs, 69,750 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
1,350 bgs, 67,500 lbs, L Demertini Co
1,350 bgs, 67,500 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
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2,275 bgs, 113,750 lbs, Bank of London South America
250 bgs, 12,500 lbs, Spencer Importing Co
142 bgs, 7,100 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
729 bgs, 36,450 lbs, Continental Bank & Trust Co
976 bgs, 48,800 lbs, Brown Bros Harriman Co
1,425 bgs, 71,250 lbs, Irving Trust Co
CASEIN—576 bgs, 74,880 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
417 bgs, 54,210 lbs, MacLandau & Co
834 bgs, 108,420 lbs, American British Chemical Supplies
169 bgs, 21,970 lbs, Packing Product Co
1,679 bgs, 218,270 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,039 bgs, 135,070 lbs, Tupmann, Thurlow & Co
CASTOR BEANS—16,932 bgs, 2,539,800 lbs, Industrial Trust Co
4,284 bgs, 642,600 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
1,688 bgs, 253,200 lbs, First National Bank
3,376 bgs, 506,400 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
15,245 bgs, 2,286,750 lbs, Commodity Trust Co
CELERY SEED—351 bgs, 45,630 lbs, R H Elmaleh
327 bgs, 42,510 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
237 bgs, 30,810 lbs, Grace National Bank
441 bgs, 57,330 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
546 bgs, 70,980 lbs, S B Penick & Co
87 bgs, 11,310 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
175 bgs, 22,750 lbs, R F Downing & Co
321 bgs, 48,150 lbs, Bank of the Manhattan Co
38 bgs, 4,680 lbs, D S Dallah
1,549 bgs, 201,370 lbs, Joenson & Cross
179 bgs, 23,270 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
270 bgs, 35,100 lbs, A G Dunn
540 bgs, 70,200 lbs, Irving Trust Co
170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, National City Bank
90 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
176 bgs, 22,880 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
88 bgs, 11,440 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
113 bgs, 14,690 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
CELERY SEED—1,252 bgs, 163,410 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
87 bgs, 11,310 lbs
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, 10,000 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
103 bls, 10,300 lbs, H M Newhall & Co
119 bls, 11,900 lbs, H P Winter, Inc
22 bls, 2,200 lbs, Wood & Selick
11 bls, 1,100 lbs, Holland Colombo Trading Society
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
100 bls, 10,000 lbs, B H Old & Co
147 bls, 14,700 lbs, D Hecht & Co
80 bls, 8,000 lbs, Joenson & Cross
50 bls, 5,000 lbs, C T Wilson & Co
18 bls, 1,800 lbs, Fritzsche Bros
175 bls, 17,500 lbs, Cats American Co
51 bls, 5,100 lbs, R F Fabian & Co
82 bls, 8,200 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
21 bls, 2,100 lbs, Continental Spice Co
21 bls, 2,100 lbs, Patrick Walsh
47 bls, 4,700 lbs, J Heringe Co
103 bls, 10,300 lbs, Arnhold & Co
68 bls, 6,800 lbs, H E Botzow, Inc
34 bls, 3,400 lbs, Irving Trust Co
71 bls, 7,100 lbs, J S Toledano & J M Pinto
5 bls, 500 lbs, Hudson Worth Corp
COCOA BEANS—100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
750 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—7,549 bgs, Anderson, Clayton & Co
4,128 bgs, Commodity Credit Co
DATURA METEL LEAVES—50 bls, Rothchild & Son
DILLSEED—160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Joenson & Cross
200 bgs, 28,000 lbs, D M Hutton
160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, R F Downing & Co
160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, National City Bank
400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Chase National Bank
390 bgs, 54,600 lbs
EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA—29 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
FISH MEAL—3,400 bgs, Philipp Bros
1,969 bgs, Weaver & Hugi
FLEASEED HUSK—130 bgs, Bank of New York
815 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
206 bgs, Irving Trust Co
512 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
130 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
135 bgs
GUM, KARAYA—369 bgs, 64,575 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
185 bgs, 32,375 lbs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
62 bgs, 10,850 lbs, Orbis Product Corp
266 bgs, 29,050 lbs, Morteza Khosrovachahi
132 bgs, 23,000 lbs, D S Dallal
762 bgs, 133,350 lbs, W M Allison & Co
400 bgs, 70,000 lbs, A D Isbetcherian
HAIR, GOAT—210 bls, M Wagman
169 bls, P L Sherrer & Son
144 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
CATTLE TAIL—10 bls, Tupman Thurlow Co
3 bls, Eagle Hair Mfg Co
HORSE TAIL—26 cs, Samuel Zeitlin Son & Co
14 cs, National City Bank
HENBANE LEAVES—34 bgs, 1,748 lbs, Parke Davis & Co
MALEFERN ROOT—158 bgs, 10,110 lbs, S B Penick & Co
MOLASSES—7,361 tons, U S Industrial Chemical Co
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—1,809 dms, Commodity Credit Co
CITRONELLA—4 dms, P R Dreyer
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
21 dms, S B Penick & Co
41 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
4 dms, Volkart Bros
4 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard
4 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
4 dms, Orbis Product Corp
6 dms
LEMONGRASS—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co
1 dm, B T Bush & Co
1 dm, Geo Lueders & Co
1 dm, Givaudan Delawanna
1 dm, Volkart Bros
1 dm, Ungerer & Co
1 dm, Trubek Laboratories
1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
1 dm, P R Dryer
SHARK LIVER—17 dms, Biological Raw Product Co
PAPAIN—25 cs, American Ferment Co
TANKAGE—1,570 bgs, 157,000 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
414 cakes, Philipp Bros
4 bgs, 400 lbs, Philipp Bros
1,318 bgs, 131,800 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
400 cakes, Stern, Stiner & Co
4 bgs, 400 lbs, Stern, Stiner & Co
4,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, Wilbur Ellison & Co
9,144 bgs, 914,400 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
3,250 bgs, 325,000 lbs, Van Iderstine Co
120 bgs, 12,000 lbs, Van Iderstine Co
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West Coast to Aden Gulf Rates Set by USA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Shipping Administration announced that it has approved rate order No. 246 prescribing the following rate on West Coast shipments to Gulf or Aden, Red Sea and certain Mediterranean ports:—

"From United States Pacific Coast ports to ports on the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, rates no higher than those shown in the North Atlantic-Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Freight Conference Tariff No. 2 effective December 15, 1943. To Port Said and Alexandria, Egypt, an arbitrary or not more than $5 per ton, weight or measurement, as freighted, may be added to the rates shown in that tariff."

Fertilizer Materials

Phosphates

—Continued from page 37

crop years, the basis of allocations, by 25,000 tons K_2O.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Favorable supply conditions have permitted a satisfactory seasonal tonnage to move forward for miscellaneous consuming requirements. The call from agricultural sources was reported normal with prospects favorable to gradual expansion. So far, deliveries seemed to be reaching their destination without much delay. Imported pyrites revealed a rather uncertain supply situation owning to shipping conditions from foreign mining sources. Prices were unchanged from former levels.

Fertilizer Ass'n Names Rowell Life Member

L. W. Rowell, who retired as vice-president of Swift & Company, Chicago has been elected an honorary life member of the National Fertilizer Association. C. T. Prindeville, who succeeded Mr. Rowell as vice-president of Swift & Co., will also succeed him on the directorate of the association. Mr. Prindeville has also been appointed a member of its executive committee. Edward J. Buhner, secretary-treasurer of the Buhner Fertilizer Company has been named to the directorate of the association filling the vacancy caused by the death of W. B. Norris.

Kaolin Deposits Mapped

Kaolin deposits of Twiggs, Washington and Wilkinson counties, Georgia, have been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the maps may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Animal Oils

—Continued from page 47

Neatsfoot.—Supplies light on spot and inadequate for demand. Market firm.

Waxes

Reports current on spot last week included information that some further quantities of carnauba had at last reached this country. It was also promptly asserted that deliveries to buyers were made direct from the dock; that there was nothing left for dealers' warehouses after contract requirements had been fulfilled, and the consuming trades were as hungry as ever for supplies. The position of other waxes is virtually the same as far as available stocks and the needs of buyers are concerned.

Business Wants

—Continued from page 65

Positions Wanted

PAINT VARNISH chemist—16 years' experience, now employed, exporting heavy chemicals 10 to 3. Would like position 4 to 6 hours from 4 to 10 daily, all day Saturday, Metropolitan area. Color matching, formulating, varnish making, grinding. BOX 879, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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COMPLETE OIL and gas burning systems specially adapted for varnish fires. Tangential or central fired settings with carbofrax domes, or diffuser rings and pedestals. Many years' experience in these installations. Otto Penzenstadler, Ridgewood Station. Box 48, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N.Y. Drug, Chemical Club Elects Officers

A. J. Smith, of Zweig, Smith & Co., has been elected president of the New York Drug and Chemical Club. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, S. B. Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co.; treasurer, F. N. Dull, of Continental Casualty; secretary, V. E. Williams of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Dr. Curtman Retires

Dr. Louis J. Curtman, professor of chemistry at City College, head of the qualitative analysis division of his department, research chemist and author of many articles and books in the field of qualitative analysis, has retired after thirty-seven years of teaching at the college.

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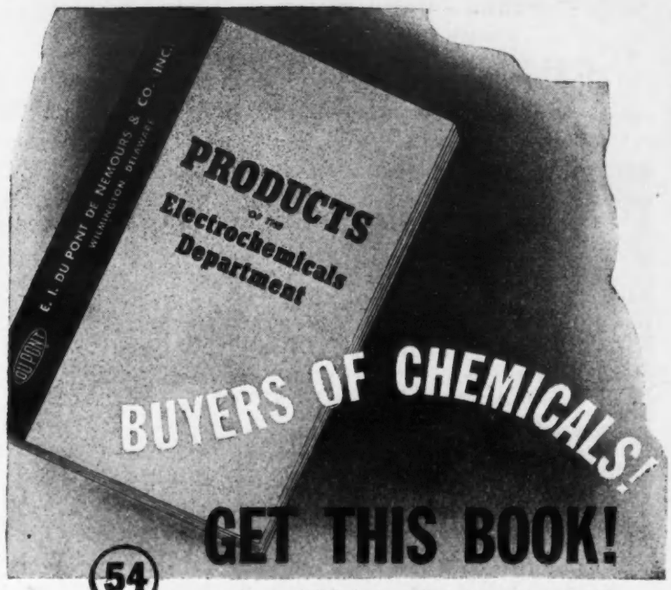

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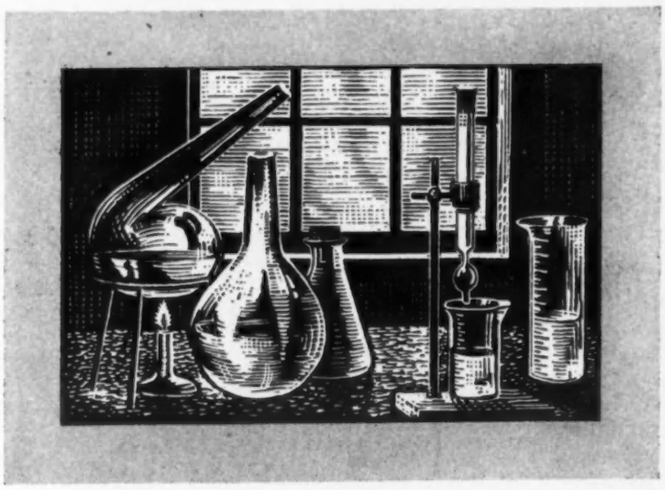

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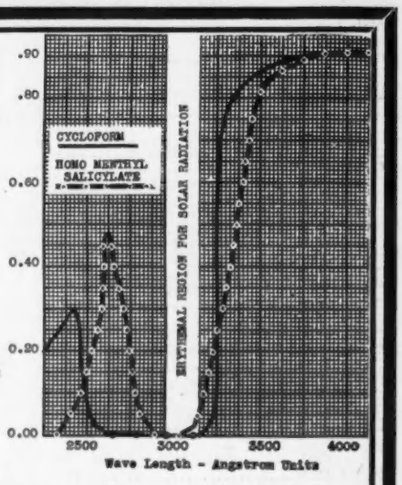

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